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25 — True Fruits Indexed —

ALBERTSON & HOBBS'

BRIDGEPORT NURSERY

— CATALOGUE —

SPRING 1887.

*This is our last catalogue, not
being issued any in past year —
will get out one more — Hope
this will result from success.*



ERIE BLACKBERRY.

NEW FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

BRIDGEPORT, MARION COUNTY, INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS:

CARLON & HOLLENBECK, PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1887.

REMARKS.

The severity of our climate and the destruction of our orchards and the unprofitableness of many of the old standard sorts of fruits, indicate plainly that we must look to harder varieties, adapted to the changed conditions under which we grow them. Hardiness, or ability to endure our extremely cold winters and hot, dry summers, is of the first importance, productiveness is next, and quality third in importance.

We expect to get, and are getting, varieties that more fully meet our wants through the importations that have been and are being made from the north of Europe, and the crossing of native varieties with these.

RUSSIAN APPLES.—There were a great number of Russian apples introduced into this country by the Department of Agriculture in 1870, and later by Profs. Budd and Gibb. Many of these have fruited in the north and northwest and have proven of great value, and many have proven worthless. It will take time to determine what are best for us to plant, and we would advise not to go Russia crazy by planting largely of new and untried sorts, but in the absence of an experimental station in our State, we would advise planting cautiously the most approved sorts and testing their qualities. Our description of new varieties not tested here is taken from introducers and others.

With thanks to our friends for their support the past season, we now present you with our new Price List of fruits, flowers etc., that are hardy and worthy of planting here, comprising the most complete line of nursery stock to be found in the State.

Order Early, as many of the new plants are scarce, and only those who order early will be able to obtain them. Many orders were returned last spring because they came in too late.

Guarantee.—Our stock is guaranteed true to name or money paid will be refunded; and we also guarantee it to be first-class, and in good condition, and as cheap as the same grade can be had of any responsible nursery. Prices reduced for this spring trade. Order at once.

Desiring to place our Catalogue in the hands of as many lovers of fruits, flowers and ornamental plants, trees, etc., as possible, we will thank friends for any list of names they may send us from one or different postoffices. Persons sending such lists will be remembered when their orders are filled.

TERMS.—Cash before stock is shipped; or if to be sent C. O. D. (which is rather expensive to the purchaser, as he must pay return charges on money), one-third of the amount must be sent in advance. Remit either by Draft, Registered Letter, or Express, to Bridgeport, or P. O. Money Order on Indianapolis, Indiana.

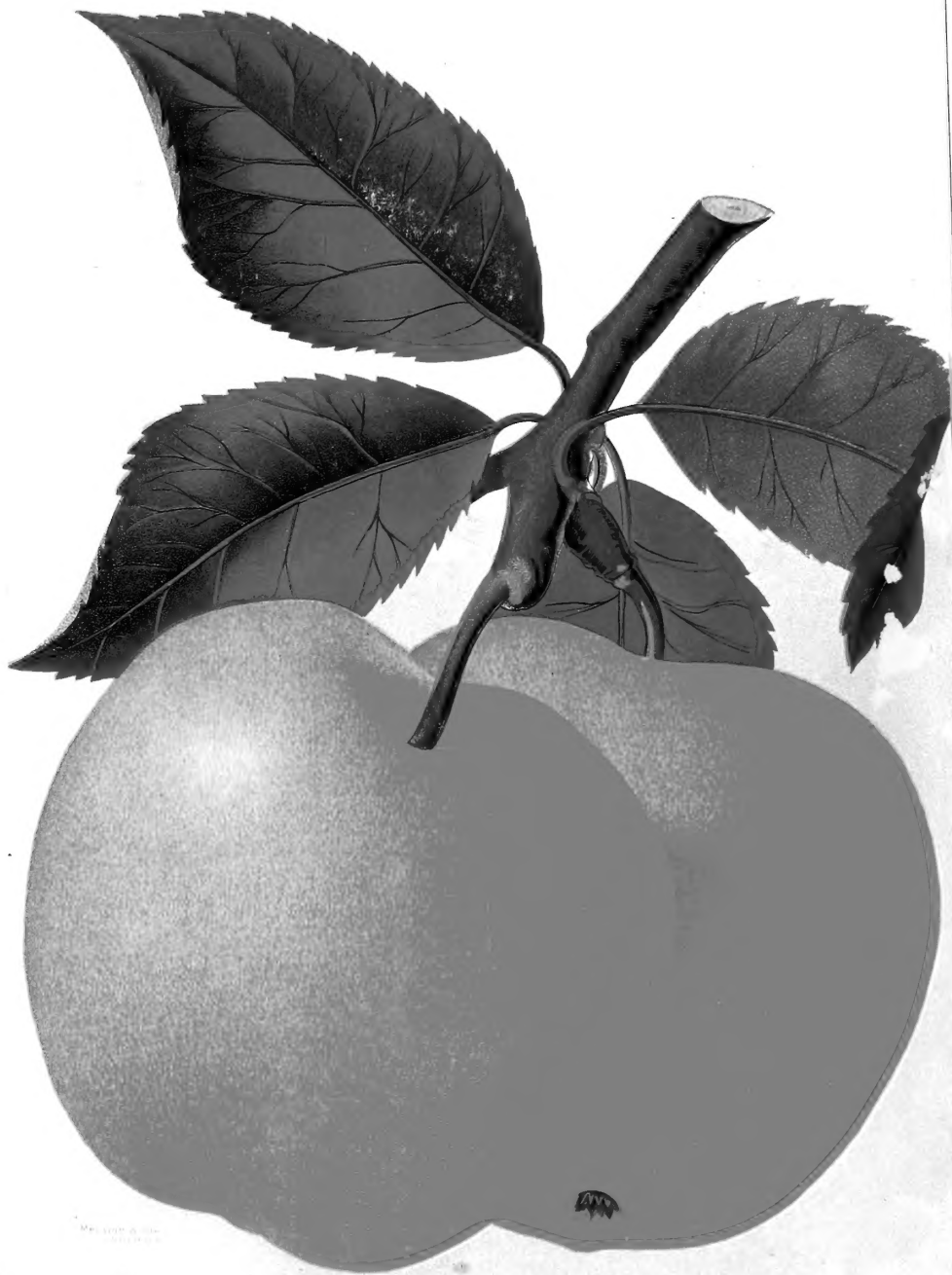
The prices given are for quantity taken, except 5 will be furnished at rates per 10; 50 at 100, and 500 at 1000 rates.

No CHARGE for packing in the best manner and delivery at depot, after which the packages are at purchaser's risk. Complaint, if any, must be made on receipt of stock. Errors cheerfully corrected.

INDEX.

	Page.		Page.
Adam's Needle	7, 29	Honeysuckles	6, 28
Altheas	6	Hyacinth, Caudicans	7, 30
Akebia Quinata	6	Hydrangea	6, 27
Almonds	3	Lilies	7, 30
Ampelopsis	6	Lucretia Dewberry	4, 18-19
Apples	1, 8-10	Maples	5, 26
Apricots	2, 14	Peaches	2
Asparagus	7	Pears	2, 10-11
Blackberries	4, 17-18	Paeonias	30
Bolleana Poplar	5, 26	Plum Trees	2, 11-14
Cannas	7, 33	Poplars	5, 26
Carolina Poplar	5, 26	Quinces	2, 3, 14
Catalpas	5	Raspberries	4, 19-22
Clematis	6, 28	Rhubarb	7
Club Premiums	Order sheet.	Roses	7
Currants	4, 17	Shrubs	6, 26-28
Crab Apples	1, 10	Strawberries	5, 22-25
Dewberry, Lucretia	4, 18-19	Spireas	6
Dollar Collections	Back of order sheet.	Syringa Japonica	27
Dogwood	6	Syringa (Mock Orange)	6
Exochorda	26	Testimonials	7
Fern	6, 27	Tritomas	7, 29
Flowering Shrubs	6, 26-28	Tuberose	7, 32
Flowers	7, 33	Weigelas	6, 28
Hardy	31-32	Willow, Weeping	5
Herbaceous	3, 4, 15-16	Wier's Cut-leaved Maple	5, 26
House Plants	4, 16	Wisteria	6, 28
Indoor Plants	29		





YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

(Russian Transparent.)

One of the very hardy early ripening varieties; planted largely and is becoming very popular.

PRICE LIST.

APPLES.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1,000.
2 and 3 years, 5 to 7 feet, very fine . . . . .	.20	\$1 75	\$15 00	\$120 00
2 and 3 years, 4 to 6 feet, { These are No. 1 for shipping and } .15		1 00	8 00	70 00
Medium trees, 2½ to 4 feet, good for shipping long distances . . . . .	.10	75	5 00	40 00
1 year, 1 to 3 feet, by mail, at price per tree. . . . .	.10	75	5 00	...

LEADING VARIETIES.

<i>Summer.</i>		<i>Winter.</i>		
Sops of Wine,	Rambo,	Lady Apple,	Yellow Bellflower,	
Sweet June,	Jersey Sweet,	Willow Twig,	W. W. Pearmain,	
Early Ripe,	Fall Janet,	Hoop,	Big Romanite,	
Red June,	Big Pippin,	Black Apple,	King,	
Early Harvest,	Fall Pippin,	Wagoner,	Missouri Pippin,	
Red Stripe,	Fall Wine,	Rox Russet,	Bethel,	
Summer Queen,	Twenty Ounce,	Rhode Island Greening,	Lawyer,	
Golden Sweet,	Tulpehocken,	Tolman Sweet,	Gen. Lyon,	
Sweet Bough,	Buckingham.	Northern Spy,	Bailey Sweet,	
Horse,		Milam,	Winter Sweet Paradise,	
William's Favorite.		Smith Cider,	Cooper's Market,	
		Peck's Pleasant,	Limbirtwig,	
		Nick-a-Jack,	Red Sweet Pippin,	
		White Pippin,	Amer'n Golden Russet,	
		Gilpin,	Newtown Pippin,	
		Vandivere,	White Bellflower.	

SELECT LIST.

[At same price as above, except where noted.]

These apples we recommend especially for this latitude, and those in heavy, dark type especially for the North and Northwest. **Do not plant tender trees.**

<i>Summer.</i>		<i>Early Fall.</i>		
Tetofsky,	Duchess of Oldenburg,	Lansingburg,	Ben Davis,	
Alexander,	Fameuse,	Haas,	Utter's Red.	
Red Astrachan,	Flory.	Mann,	Nod Head.	
Benoni,		McIntosh Red,	Winesap,	
Chenango.		Pewaukee,	Grimes' Golden,	
		Wealthy,	Indiana Favorite.	
		Plum's Cider,	Canada Red,	
		Wallbridge,	Jonathan.	

SPECIAL VARIETIES.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
*Indian,	\$ 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
*Yellow Transparent,	25	2 00	15 00
*Sutton Beauty,	15	1 25	8 00
5 to 7 feet trees	75	6 00	50 00
3 to 5 feet trees	50	4 00	30 00
One year (can be sent by mail at prices per 10).	35	2 50	20 00
*Salome, 4 to 6 feet, budded trees	20	2 00	...
3 to 4 feet, budded trees			
1½ to 3 feet, budded trees			
One year (by mail)			
Root grafts (by mail) of Salome and Yellow Transparent, 50 cents per doz			3 00

Of the following new sorts we can only furnish one year trees of our own growing:

*Bell Borodskoe,	*Clermont,	*Charlottenthaler,	*Prolific Sweeting,
*Langford,	*Acubafolia,	Grand Sultan,	*Antonovka,
*Tschernoe Drewo,	*Fink,	*Gibbs,	*Enormous,
*Kentish Fillbasket,	*Northwestern Greening,	*Wolf River,	*Glass Winter.
*Longfield,	*Charlamoff,	*McMahan,	

One year trees (by mail) 15 cents each, 12 for \$1 50; by express, larger trees .	Per 10. \$2 00	Per 100. \$15 00
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CRAB APPLES.

Hyslop, Transcendent, Whitney's No. 20, Lady Elgin, Quaker Beauty, *Van Wick Sweet.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
4½ to 6 feet, No. 1	\$ 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3½ to 5 feet, good medium	20	1 50	10 00
One year trees, 1 to 3 feet, No. 1, mailing size	15	1 00	6 00
*Red Lake, *Lake Winter, *Orion, *Marengo.			
4½ to 6 feet, No. 1	50	3 50	
3 to 5 feet, medium	25	2 00	
1 to 2 feet (by mail)	15	1 00	
Winter Golden Sweet and Sweet Russet.			
One year (by mail)	25	2 00	

PEARS.

[Small trees by mail at prices per single and per 10 trees.]

LEADING VARIETIES.—*Summer*.—Tyson, Osband's Summer, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, etc. *Autumn*.—Bell Lucrative, Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Sheldon, Duchess d'Angoleme, Louise Bonne of Jersey. *Late Fall or Winter*.—Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre d'Anjou, Lawrence, *Kieffer.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Standard , 5 to 7 feet, very fine	\$ 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
Two year, 3½ to 5 feet	40	3 00	25 00
One year, 1 to 3 feet (by mail) at rates per 10	30	2 50	15 00
Le Conte—Standard, two year, No. 1	75	6 00	
Le Conte—One year, No. 1 (by mail)	40	3 00	
*Comet or Lawson, one year (by mail)	75	6 00	
*Warner, one year (by mail)	75	6 00	
Garber's Hybrid (same price as Le Conte.)			
Dwarf , Two year, first class	40	3 50	30 00
One year, fine	20	1 50	10 00

LEADING VARIETIES.—Duchess D' Angoleme, Clapp's Favorite, Flemish Beauty, L. B. of Jersey, Osbands Summer, Bartlett, Seckel, Lawrence, Howell, B. D. Anjou.

CHERRIES.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Two year, first class and fine	\$ 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
Two year, medium, 3½ to 5 feet, nice	35	3 00	20 00
Two year, light	15	1 25	10 00
One year, No. 1	25	2 00	17 50
LEADING VARIETIES.—Early May or Richmond, Late Richmond, Montmorency, Dye House, Empress Eugene, English Morello, May Duke, Gov. Wood, etc.			
*Osthelm, one year (by mail)	50	4 00	
Dormant buds (by mail)	25	2 00	

PLUM ON PEACH.

Wild Goose, Weaver, Miner, **Golden Beauty**, Clinton, Shropshire Damson, Lombard, Blackman, De Soto, Italian Prune, Imperial Gage, German Prune, **Early Red**, **Indian Chief**, etc.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
One year, No. 1, fine	\$ 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
One year, medium	35	3 00	20 00
Dwarf or Mossback (new, try it) on Plum	50	4 00	30 00
*Mariana Plum, one year, on Peach, 4½ ft. to 6 ft.	75	6 00	50 00
*Robinson Plum, one year, 4½ to 6 ft.	75	6 00	50 00
One year, 3 to 4 feet, well branched	50	4 00	30 00
Moore's Arctic Plum , one year	75	6 00	
*Prunus Simoni (Apricot Plum)	50	4 00	
*Kesley's Japan Plum, tender here	50	4 50	
*Ogan	1 00		
*Wolf, one year, 4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00	
Dormant buds of Mariana, Robinson, Moore's Arctic, Prunus Simoni, Kesley's Japan, Ogan and Wolf (by mail) 25 cents each, \$2 per 10.			

PLUM ON PLUM.

Cado Chief, Indian Chief, Clinton, DeSoto, Early Red, Miner, Bassett's American, Golden Beauty, Weaver, Lombard, Washington, Bradshaw, Jefferson, etc.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Two year, No. 1, first class	50	\$4 50	
One year, No. 1, 2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	
*Mariana, two years, No. 1, 5 to 7 feet	\$1 25	10 00	
" " " medium, 3 to 5 feet	60	5 00	
*Robinson, " " No. 1, 5 to 7 feet	1 25	10 00	
" " " medium, 3 to 5 feet	60	5 00	
" " " on its own roots, three years, transplanted	1 25	10 00	

PEACHES.

Leading varieties and most of the newer kinds.	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
1 year, No. 1	15	\$1 25	\$8 00
Roser Peach , one year, No. 1	35	2 50	20 00
one year, light	20	1 50	10 00

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

One year, No. 1, X	50	\$4 00	\$30 00
One year, No. 1	40	3 00	20 00
One year, light	25	2 00	

We have a few trees of the new selected and named kinds to offer. (See description.)

	Each.	Per 10.
*J. L. Budd, *Catharine, *Gibb, *Alexander, *Alexas, *Nicholas, 1 yr, No. 1	\$1 50	\$12 00
Dormant buds of named sorts	50	4 00

QUINCES.

Orange, No. 1	40	\$3 50	\$25 00
medium	20	2 00	15 00
*Champion, No. 1	50	4 00	35 00
medium	35	3 00	25 00

QUINCES.—Continued.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
*Meech's Prolife, two years	75	1	..
one year	50	4 50	..
*Missouri Mammoth, No. 1	50	4 00	..
Root grafts.	15	1 00	..

PERSIMMONS.

American, 3 to 4 feet	35	\$2 50	
2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	
Japanese, 2 feet	1 00	7 50	

These Japanese are suitable for tub culture, as they are not hardy enough to stand the winters, but are dwarfish growers, and do well in tubs, bearing young and abundantly.

NUTS.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Chestnut, American Sweet, 5 to 6 feet	30	\$2 50	..
3½ to 5 feet	20	1 50	..
1 year	10	1 00	6 00
Japan Chestnut (see description), tender here	75	6 00	..
Spanish, 2 to 4 feet, tender here	50	4 00	..
Pecan, 5 to 7 feet	50	..	..
2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	..
Black Walnut, 5 to 6 feet	30	2 50	..
3 to 5 feet	20	1 50	..
2 to 3 feet	15	1 00	..
Butternut, 5 to 6 feet	25	2 00	..
Almonds, Hard shell, 4 to 6 feet	60	5 00	..
Filberts, 4 feet	40	3 50	..
4 to 5 feet	50	4 50	..

GRAPES.

Our grapes are fine, heavily rooted, and in every respect first class, and our selection includes the best tested and new varieties. Will be sent by mail postpaid at price each, and 1 year at price per 10.

	2 yrs. No. 1.			1 yr. No. 1.		
	Each.	10.	100.	Each.	10.	100.
Agawam (Rogers No. 15), medium, large, red	\$ 25	\$2 00	\$12 00	\$ 20	\$ 1 50	\$10 00
August Giant, black, new, and highly recommended	75	6 00	..	50	4 50	..
*Brighton, early, red, fine for table, hardy	30	2 50	20 00	20	1 50	12 00
Catawba, late, red, fine for table or wine	20	1 50	10 00	15	1 00	7 50
*Champion, early, market, good size, hardy, productive	20	1 50	10 00	15	1 00	7 00
Clinton, late, black, small wine grape	20	1 50	10 00	15	1 00	7 00
Concord, medium, good size, black, reliable	15	1 00	5 00	10	75	4 00
Delaware, early small, red, of best quality	35	2 50	20 00	25	2 00	15 00
Duchess, early, white, table grape	35	3 00	25 00	25	2 00	15 00
*Early Victor, early, black, hardy, good, new	50	4 00	30 00	35	2 50	20 00
Elvira, late, white, small, popular	25	2 00	12 00	15	1 00	8 00
*Empire State, early, white, fine table or wine grape	1 00	8 00	75 00	75	6 50	60 00
*Francis B. Hayes, new, white, fine	1 00	8 00	..	75	7 00	..
Hartford, early, black, good market, hardy	25	1 50	12 00	15	1 00	8 00
Iona, late, red, table, best quality	25	1 50	12 00	15	1 25	8 00
Isabella, late, black, good market, not quite hardy	25	1 50	12 00	15	1 25	8 00
Ives, early, black, medium size, somewhat foxy, hardy	20	1 50	7 00	15	1 00	5 00
*Jefferson, red, new, rich, fine table	50	4 50	30 00	35	2 50	20 00
*Jessica, new, white, vigorous grower, hardy	1 00	8 00	..	50	4 50	..
Lady, very early, sweet, white, hardy, table grape	35	3 00	20 00	25	2 00	15 00
Lady Washington, late, large, good (sometimes mildews)	50	4 00	30 00	35	3 00	20 00
Lindley, early, red, large, good table, hardy	25	2 00	10 00	20	1 50	8 00
Martha, early, white, sweet, hardy (<i>shy bearer</i>)	20	1 50	10 00	15	1 00	8 00
*Moore's Early, new, black, early, market or table	40	3 50	30 00	30	2 50	20 00
*Niagara, new, white, vigorous grower, productive, with company's seal	1 00	8 00	75 00	60	5 00	..
Perkins, early, red, healthy, hardy, table grape	25	2 00	12 00	15	1 50	10 00
*Pocklington, large, hardy, healthy, productive	35	3 00	25 00	25	2 00	15 00
Poughkeepsie Red, new, red, not fully tested	1 00	7 50	..	60	5 00	..
Prentiss, white, early, good quality, table	50	4 00	..	35	3 00	..
Salem, early, red, good keeper, good table or wine grape	25	2 00	12 00	15	1 00	7 00

*For description see pages 15 and 16.

GRAPES.—Continued.

	2 yrs. No. 1.			1 yr. No. 1.		
	Each.	10.	100.	Each.	10.	100.
Ulster's Prolific, a superior new, red grape . .	1 00	7 50	...	75	6 00	...
*Vergennes, early, red, table, healthy, hardy, and good keeper	50	4 00	35 00	35	3 00	25 00
Wildor, early, large, black, popular market . .	25	2 00	12 00	20	1 50	10 00
*Woodruff Red, very fine	1 00	9 00	...	75	7 00	...
*Worden, early, black, sweet, hardy, very popu- lar	25	2 00	15 00	20	1 50	12 00
*Wyoming Red, very early, red, healthy, hardy, good	40	3 00	...	25	2 00	...

CURRANTS.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Cherry, La Versailles, Red and White Dutch and White Grape, 2-year plants No. 1. . . . .	.10	\$0 75	\$6 00
Cherry, La Versailles, Red and White Dutch and White Grape, 1-year plants, No. 1. . . . .	.05	50	4 00
Lees' Prolific (black) 2-year plants, No. 1. . . . .	.15	1 00	
1-year plants, No. 1. . . . .	.10	75	
*Fay's Prolific (red), 2-year plants, No. 1. . . . .	.35	3 00	30 00
1-year plants, No. 1. . . . .	.25	2 50	20 00

GOOSEBERRIES.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Houghton or American Seedling, 1-year, No. 1. . . . .	.05	50	\$4 00
2-year, No. 1. . . . .	.10	75	6 00
*Downing (one of the most profitable), 1-year, No. 1. . . . .	.10	\$1 00	7 00
2-year, No. 1. . . . .	.15	1 50	10 00
Smith's Improved and Mountain Seedling, 1-year, No. 1. . . . .	.10	1 00	8 00
2-year, No. 1. . . . .	.15	1 50	10 00
*Industry (new), fine, mildews here . . . . .	.50	4 00	30 00

BLACKBERRIES.

	Per 12.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
*Wachusett Thornless (hardy)	1 00	5 00	
*Snyder, early, very hardy.	50	2 00	\$10 00
*Taylor, No. 1 plants, late, hardy	50	2 50	20 00
*Wallace, best in quality	50	3 00	
Early Harvest (tender here)	50	2 00	
Wilson, Jr., and Early Cluster (medium hardy) not satisfactory with us . .	1 00		
*Ancient Britton	1 00	7 00	
*Stones Hardy, (as hardy as Snyder, and later).	50	2 50	20 00
*Lucretia Dewberry (strong plants).	Each, 15c.	1 25	10 00
*Gairner (new, hardy)	Each 15c.	1 50	10 00
*Eric, new (see special description).	Each 50c.	4 00	30 00

RASPBERRIES.

BLACK CAPS.

	Each.	Per 12.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
Davidson's Thornless (early). Too feeble a grower. . . . .	.10	\$ 50	\$3 00	
*Tyler, *Souhegan and *Hopkins, all early, hardy and productive. . . .	.10	50	2 00	\$12 00
Doolittle and Monmouth Cluster, old, well tested . . . . .	.10	25	1 50	
*Ohio, very popular; hardy, strong grower . . . . .	.10	50	2 00	15 00
Hoosier (origin Indiana), large, fine, hardy . . . . .	.10	50	3 00	
Gregg, old standard, generally succeeds well on light soil . . . . .	.05	25	1 50	10 00
*Miller's Daily, fruits from June till frost . . . . .	.15	1 25	10 00	
*Nemaha, new, hardy, very productive . . . . .	.10	1 00	7 00	
*Karthart, new, fruits June to October. . . . .	.50	3 00		
*Carman, new, highly recommended, not generally tested yet . . . .	.50	5 00		

RED RASPBERRIES.

	Each.	Per 12.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
*Rancocas. . . . .	.10	\$1 00	\$4 00	
*Marlboro (early, hardy, extra), probably best Early Red . . . .	.10	50	2 00	\$15 00
Hansell (early, very fine) rather slow grower . . . . .	.10	50	1 50	
*Crimson Beauty . . . . .	.10	50	2 00	15 00
Cuthbert, almost hardy, best late, large . . . . .	.05	25	1 50	10 00
*Turner, hardy, productive, best quality . . . . .	.05	25	1 00	6 00
*Shafer's Colossal (tips) immense size, very productive. . . . .	.10	50	2 00	15 00
Superb, very large, not profitable for market . . . . .	.10	50	2 00	
Caroline (yellow), tips. . . . .	.10	50	2 00	
Beebe's Golden (yellow), tips, not very desirable. . . . .	.10	50	2 00	
*Golden Queen . . . . .	.20	2 00	12 00	

* For description see pages 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

STRAWBERRIES.

	Each.	Per 12.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
*Bubach's No. 5 P. . . . .	.15	\$1 25	\$6 00	
*Itasca, new, fine. . . . .	.25	2 00	12 00	
*Jessie, new, fine. . . . .	.25	2 00	12 00	
*Jewell, new P. . . . .	.15	1 00	6 00	
*Parry, new . . . . .	.10	50	2 00	10 00
*Cornelia . . . . .	.10	50	2 00	
*May King, new, doing extra well where tested. . . . .	.10	50	2 00	
*Belmont . . . . .	.15	1 00	6 00	
*Henderson . . . . .	.15	1 00	3 00	
*Lida P. . . . .	.25	2 00		
Mt. Vernon, Daniel Boone, Prince of Berries.		25	1 00	6 00
Crescent Captain Jack, Wilson, Cumberland Triumph, Kentucky, James Vick, Sharpless, Manchester and other leading kinds		25	1 00	4 00

SPECIAL RATES ON LARGE ORDERS.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1,000.
Maple, Norway, hardy, fine foliage, 6 to 8 feet.	\$3 50	\$4 00		
*Purple Leaved, very attractive, hardy, 5 to 6 feet.	1 00	7 50		
Sugar or Rock, 6 to 8 feet.	35	2 50		
Silver, rapid grower, 6 to 8 feet.	25	2 00		
8 to 10 feet, fine.	50	4 00		
Catalpa Speciosa, 6 to 8 feet, fine.	25	2 00		
4 to 6 feet.	15	1 00	\$ 7 00	\$50 00
2 to 4 feet.	10	60	4 00	30 00
1 year, 1 foot.	05	30	1 00	8 00
1 year, 6 to 12 inches (by mail).		20	1 00	5 00
*Poplar Bolleana, 5 to 7 feet.	75			
3 to 5 feet.	50	4 00		
small (by mail).	35	3 00		
*Carolina Poplar, one of the best street trees, 8 to 10 ft. 6 to 8 feet.	50	4 00	25 00	
	25	2 00	15 00	
Horse Chestnut, very ornamental, 6 to 8 feet.	1 00	7 50		
Larch, European.	50			
Linden, European.	50			
American, 6 to 8 feet.	50	4 00	35 00	
Magnolias, in variety.	1 00			
Mountain Ash.	50	4 00		
Salisbury (Maiden Hair Tree).	50			
Willow, Laurel Leaved.	40			
Golden Bark.	25			

WEEPING TREES.

	Each.	Per 10.
*Maple, Wier's Cut-leaved, <i>very fine</i> , 6 to 8 feet.	\$0 75	\$5 00
Elm, Camperdown, <i>very fine</i>	1 50	12 00
Mountain Ash, <i>very fine</i>	1 25	10 00
Birch, Cut-leaved (the finest of ornamental trees), 4 to 6 feet.	1 00	7 50
Willow, Babylonica.	50	
Killmarnock.	1 00	7 50
Wisconsin Weeping.	50	

EVERGREENS.

Arbor Vitæ, American, 3 to 4 feet.	50	\$4 00	
2½ to 3 feet.	40	3 00	
2 to 2½ feet.	30	2 50	\$20 00
1½ to 2 feet (nice size for hedges).	20	1 75	15 00
1 to 1½ feet (nice size for hedges).	20	1 50	10 00
Golden, <i>very beautiful</i> , 3 to 4 feet.	2 00		
White Tipped, <i>very beautiful</i> , 3 to 4 feet.	2 00		
Pyramidalis, one of the finest, 3 to 4 ft. 2 feet.	1 00	7 00	
	75	5 00	
Siberian, 1 to 2 feet.	50		

*For description see pages 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

EVERGREENS.—Continued.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
Fir Balsam, 3 to 4 feet	50			
2 to 3 feet	40	3 00		
1 to 2 feet	25	2 00		
Juniper, Irish, 4 feet	1 00	8 00		
3 feet	75	5 00		
2 feet	40	3 00		
Pines, Austrian, Scotch and White, per foot in height	15			
Spruce, Hemlock, 1 to 2 feet	40			
" 2 to 3 feet	50			
" Blue, very fine, 2 feet	1 00			
" Norway, 5 to 7 feet	1 00			
" 4 feet	50			
" 3 feet	40	3 00	20 00	
" 2 feet	35	2 50	17 50	
" 1 to 2 feet	25	2 00	10 00	

HARDY SHRUBS.

Selected plants at special rates.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
Altheas, in variety, 3 feet	\$ 35	\$2 50		
Variegated, 1 to 2 feet	40	3 00		
Berberry, Purple Leaved, 2 to 3 feet	25	2 00		
Calycanthus (by mail)	15	1 50		
Large plants	40	3 00		
Clethra Alnifolia	20	1 50		
*Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora (the finest fall-blooming plant), large blooming plants	50	4 00	\$30 00	
Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora, small plants, by mail	25	2 00		
Dogwood (variegated), new attractive	50	4 00		
*Filbert, Purple Leaved, large plants	50	4 50		
Small plants	25	2 00		
Lilac, white	35	3 00		
Persian (very fine), large plants	50			
Small plants	25			
Pyrus Japonica (early bloomer)	35	2 50		
Spirea, Billardii (rose color)	35	2 50		
Prunifolia (white)	25	2 00		
Aurea (golden leaved)	35	2 50		
Revesii (white flower)	25	2 00		
Thunbergii (narrow leaves, attractive)	35	2 50		
Van Houttei	25	2 00		
Fringe, Purple (smoke tree)	35	3 00		
White (very handsome), large plants	50	4 00		
Syringa (mock orange) pure white, fragrant	35	2 50		
*Viburnum Plicatum (Japan snowball), new	50			
Weigela Rosea (profuse bloomer)	25	2 00		
Variegata (variegated leaf, very showy)	50	3 00		
*Floribunda (solid red), new, strong plants	50			
Hortensia Nivea (white)	50			

CLIMBING PLANTS.

Select plants at special rates.

Clematis, Coccinea, red, strong plants	\$ 30	\$2 50
*Jackmanii, blue (the most popular)	60	5 00
*Lanuginosa Candida, fine white	60	6 00
Lucie Lemoine, fine, double white	60	6 00
Standishii, violet-blue, large	60	6 00
John Gould, Veitch, very fine, double blue	75	7 00
American White (Virginica), small white	25	2 00
Ampelopsis Quinquefolia (American ivy), fine	15	1 00
Veitchii (from Japan)	20	1 50
Akebia Quinata, flowers purple, very pretty	25	2 00
Honeysuckles, Chinese Evergreen, sweet scented, one of the best	15	1 50
Belgian, monthly fragrant	15	1 50
Halleana, new Japan	15	1 50
Red Coral, very showy	15	1 50
Virginia Silk Vine (periploca Gracea), very rapid grower	25	1 50
Wisteria, Chinese, purple or white, good grower	35	3 00
Bignonia Grandiflora, trumpet creeper, very rapid grower	20	1 50

GRASSES.

These are among the finest ornamental plants in cultivation.

*Eulalia Japonica Zebrina, strong plants	\$ 50	\$4 00
good plants	35	2 50
*Vriagata, strong plants, showy	35	2 50
*Erianthus Ravennae, large plants	50	4 00
medium plants	25	2 00

* For description see pages 26, 27, 28, 29.

BULBS AND TUBERS.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
<i>Tucca Filamentosa</i> , evergreen, white flowers.	\$ 25	\$2 00		
<i>Tritoma Uvaria</i> (Blazing Torch), very showy	15	1 25		
<i>Gladiolus</i> , in variety, fine, showy	10	75		
<i>Tuberoses</i> , flowering bulbs, double or single.	10	50		
<i>Dahlias</i> , very fine selection of varieties, named sorts	15	1 25	4 00	
* <i>Hyacinth</i> , Candicans, very fine (see description), hardy	25	2 00		
* <i>Tiger Lily</i> , Double (see description), hardy.	15	1 25		
<i>Canna Lilies</i> , in variety, strong bulbs	15	1 25		
<i>Lilium Rubrum</i> (one of the finest)	25	2 00		
* <i>Auratum</i>	30	2 50		

For names and descriptions of some of the best *Hardy Gladiolus*, and other plants not offered above, see pages 32, 33.

ROSES.

Our roses are all hardy, strong out-door plants of blooming size, and worth much more than the small pot-plants sent out by many.

MOSS ROSES.

	Each.	Per 10.
<i>Luxemburg</i> , bright crimson, large double, fragrant	\$ 35	\$3 00
<i>Henry Martin</i> , rich glossy pink, one of the best	35	3 00
<i>James Veitch</i> , perpetual, rosy crimson, the best	50	4 00
<i>Capt. John Ingram</i> , purplish crimson	35	3 00
<i>Princess Adelaide</i> , blush	35	3 00

POLYANTHA ROSES.

Very fine, constant bloomers and very fragrant; do not fail to try them.

	Each.	Per 10.
<i>Mme. Cecile Bruner</i> , rose color, fragrant, larger than above	\$0 40	\$3 00
<i>Mignonette</i> , new, the most beautiful of small roses	40	3 00
<i>Anne Marie de Montravel</i> , pure white, very double, not excelled	40	3 50

HYBRID, PERPETUAL, AND EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

<i>La France</i> , one of the most desirable, pale peach color	35	\$5 00
<i>Mad. Charles Wood</i> , large flower, very crimson, <i>constant</i> bloomer	35	3 00
<i>Gen. Washington</i> , well known, large, crimson, <i>constant</i> bloomer	35	3 00
<i>Paul Neyron</i> , very large and attractive, free bloomer	35	3 00
<i>Gen. Jacqueminot</i> , very pretty, large, well known	35	3 00
<i>Douglass</i> , dark cherry red, fine for bedding	35	3 00
<i>Hermosa</i> , well known, one of the best	35	3 00
<i>Mad. Joseph Schwartz</i> , white	35	3 00
<i>Conquette des Alps</i> , white, medium, full bloomer	35	3 00
<i>La Reine</i> , large and full, rosy lilac, sweet	35	3 00
<i>Alfred Columb</i> , large, perfect form, crimson, a very free bloomer, and others	35	3 00

CLIMBING ROSES.

<i>Baltimore Belle</i> , pale blush, nearly white	25	\$2 00
<i>Queen of Prairie</i> , a beauty, profuse bloomer	25	2 00
<i>Gem of the Prairies</i> , large, light crimson	25	2 00
<i>Seven Sisters</i> , crimson, changing all shades to white	25	2 00

OMITTED FROM LIST.

Rhubarb (or Pie Plant) Each 15c; per dozen \$1 50

ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal Per dozen 50c; per 100 \$1 00
 Moore's Cross Bred. Per dozen 50c; per 100 1 50

CUSTOMERS' LETTERS.

Aurora, Ind., Nov. 21, 1886.—We received the trees on the 16th, and were highly pleased with them. Never saw as nice a lot of trees before; they had such nice roots and good bodies. Will know where to go in future for trees.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 18, 1886.—Trees arrived on time. I have been well treated. If you can furnish me with as nice, thrifty trees in the spring, I shall make you a nice, plump order.

Solitude, Ind., Nov. 13, 1886.—Trees arrived all right. They are nice and well packed. Will buy no more trees of agents.

Nakomis, Ill., Dec. 24, 1886.—Trees arrived safe in Nebraska and in good order. Will want more in spring.

Numbers of other testimonial letters are on our files, but we have not the room to insert them, having used our space in descriptions of fruits, etc., which we think much more valuable to our patrons and readers of catalogues. Our trade the past year has extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and trees and plants by mail, express, or freight, have universally arrived in perfect condition.

*For description see pages 30, 31, 32, 33.

NEW FRUITS.

APPLES.

LOY APPLE.—Awarded first premium at New Orleans Exposition, January, 1885. Described by introducer as follows: The Loy was grown from seed of a fine Arkansas apple (name not known), by George Loy, of Howell county, Mo.; came into bearing at five years old and has borne full crops annually for seven years. The following is from a letter from Hon. E. F. Hyner: Name given by Missouri State Horticultural Society, Loy; name of the originator, George Loy. Brought to notice by E. F. Hyner by placing it in care of Missouri Horticultural Society for exposition. Tree is twelve years old, full head, rather compact, large blooms, great bearer, having borne every year since five years old; will keep till June, splendid cooker and of finest flavor. The apple will tell its own story when eaten.

Hon. L. A. Goodman, Secretary of Missouri State Horticultural Society:

The Loy is large as Ben Davis, resembles Willow Twig in form and color, small core, short stem, quality very best, said to be hardy and productive. I believe it will prove to be one of our best cookers.

J. T. Lovett says: In my estimation this apple comes nearer the standard of excellence than any other apple it has ever been my good fortune to behold or eat.

The Loy took first premium at New Orleans Exposition, January, 1885, in competition with a large number of the choicest and most carefully selected seedlings.

We are the authorized agents for its sale in this State. Do not fail to try it.

Price—3½ to 4½ feet trees.....each \$1 25; per 10, \$10 00
2 to 3 “ “ “ 1 00; “ 8 00

INDIAN APPLE.—This valuable new apple originated in Orange county, Southern Indiana, on an old Indian camping ground. Trees grafted thirty to forty years ago from original trees; are healthy and bear large crops almost every year. Tree a strong, upright grower, as hardy as Ben Davis and *much longer lived*. Fruit as large as the largest Ben Davis, resembles it in shape, a little duller color, and has a richer yellow meat, making it a very pleasant eating or desert apple; a good keeper. We think this one of the best and most profitable apples in cultivation here, and where known is *preferred to Ben Davis*. An *early bearer*. (For price, see page 1.)

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—A *Russian* variety, imported by the Department of Agriculture in 1870. Is said to be the earliest variety known, ripening ten days to two weeks before Early Harvest. Tree a good grower and very hardy. Fruit pale yellow, roundish ovate, medium size and good quality, skin clear white at first, becoming a beautiful yellow when fully ripe. This is certainly the most valuable early apple yet introduced. Two-year trees which we transplanted last spring matured fruit the past summer, and we have reports of trees sent out by us to different parts of the State last spring maturing fruit this season. We believe the tree will endure 40° or 50° below zero.

Dr. Hoskins, of Vermont, says: Not only for the North, but southward the Yellow Transparent is becoming extremely popular as an early market apple. It ships well and will go safely a long distance.

Albert Hansell, of Burlington county, N. J., says: I have fruited the Yellow Transparent for the two past seasons, and so well satisfied am I with it that last fall I planted 150 trees of this variety. It ripens ahead of every other apple.

W. H. R., in *Rural New Yorker*, March 21, 1885, speaks of a row of four-year-old trees he saw at Dr. Hoskins', loaded with bright yellow fruit, nearly a bushel in some instances; being very pretty, indeed.

Mr. Willard, of Geneva, N. Y., says: The Yellow Transparent has fruited here for several years, and each year is becoming more highly appreciated. I do not say too much when I say it is the best early apple, all things considered, that has ever been introduced. (For price, see page 1.)

* **RED BETTIGHEIMER.**—A German variety of recent introduction. Fruit very large, light yellow, nearly covered with red; tree a fair grower, and said to be an immense bearer. Young trees with us have been slightly damaged by severe winter. September.

* **REPKA** (*Russian*).—Medium, smooth, pale straw color, transparent, said to be fine grained, juicy, good; tree moderate grower.

* **ARABSKOE** (*Arabian Apple*).—Medium size, dark red with purple bloom. Flesh white, juicy; tree moderate grower.

* **GRAND SULTAN** (*Russian* and almost if not exactly same as Yellow Transparent).

* **TITOUTKA** (*Titus Apple*).—Large, greenish yellow, striped and splashed with red; flesh rather coarse, sub-acid; said to be one of the best; tree a free grower.

* **SUTTON BEAUTY.**—Medium to large; waxy, yellow striped with crimson; tender, juicy, quality good; tree a good grower and productive.

* **SEEDLESS.**—Origin Virginia; medium size, sub-acid, good; a late keeper; tree good grower; a real *curiosity*, as more than nine apples out of ten are destitute of seed or core, being solid meat, while occasionally an apple will be found with two or three seeds and an imperfect core.

* **RUBICON.**—A new apple, said to be very hardy and valuable for the north; fruit above medium in size, yellow, mostly covered with bright rich red; flesh yellowish, firm, juicy, sub-acid, good.

* **SALOME.**—Origin Northern Illinois; very hardy; an *early bearer*, very prolific; size and color much like Janet; juicy and very sprightly; one of the best and *latest keepers*; tree a good grower, limbs shouldered so that they do not break when bending with heavy loads; fruit not blown off by any common winds.

Ex-Governor R. W. Furnas, of Nebraska, describes it as resembling Rawle's Janet in outer appearance, shape and color, and adds: "I have never tasted so long a keeper of such excellence."

O. B. Galusha, of Morris, Ill., says he has eaten the Salome apple each year for five years as late as June and July, kept open in an ordinary cellar, and found it crisp in flesh and peculiarly agreeable in flavor. He says in a letter to us, dated September 24, 1883, 36° below zero killed Domine, Ben Davis, etc., etc., while not even a terminal bud of Salome was injured.

Very highly spoken of by *Rural New Yorker*, *Prairie Farmer*, and other leading papers. (We have fine stock of budded trees of this.)

* **BELLBORODOSKOE** (*Russian*).—Above medium, rather coarse, juicy, sub-acid, a good apple; tree moderate grower.

* **LONGFIELD** (*Russian*).—Imported by the department. Of this apple Prof. J. L. Budd, of Iowa Agricultural College, says: "This variety will be specially popular in Central Iowa on account of early and continued bearing of heavy crops of finely colored, even-sized and good fruit. If picked early in Central Iowa, it keeps as well as Grimes' Golden and Jonathan, while north of 43d parallel it keeps through winter without special care." Mr. Tuttle, of Wisconsin, says it is as good a bearer as Duchess, and that the finding of this one variety is worth all the labor and expense I have been at in testing Russian apples.

* **TSCHERNOE DREWO** (*Russian*).—Above medium, yellow, with mottled red cheek, handsome. Tree free grower.

* **CHARLAMOFF** (*Russian*).—Large, oblong, streaked with red. By a dozen or more who have fruited it, it is pronounced of excellent quality. September. Good tree.

* **CHARLOTTENTHALER** (*Russian*).—Very early, good size and quality; very hardy.

* **PROLIFIC SWEETING** (*Russian*).—Medium; said to be an excellent summer sweet apple

* **ANTONOVKA** (*Russian*).—A true iron-clad tree, and promises to be very productive on varied soils and in varied latitudes: fruit bright yellow, good size; season in Wisconsin, late winter; here about same as Grimes' Golden. This is one of the most highly prized in Russia, and should be thoroughly tested here.

* **ENORMOUS** (*Russian*).—Large woolly leaf, fine grower, hardy; fruit very large, oval, irregular in form, and covered with red stripes, flesh coarse, but surprisingly good in quality for so large an apple. Try it.

* **GLASS WINTER** (*Russian*).—Fine grower, very hardy; fruit yellow ridged; season in Iowa, last of September.

* **LANGFORD** (*American*).—Fruit of large size, good quality, showy and a long keeper.

* **GIBBS** (*American*).—Medium sized, extra late keeper.

* **KENTISH FILLBASKET**.—An *English Apple*, of very large size and great beauty; greenish yellow with brown red blush in sun, tender, juicy, sub-acid.

* **CLERMONT**.—New, resembles Newtown Pippin, medium, smooth, somewhat russeted, orange yellow when ripe; fine growing, sub-acid, rich, very good.

* **FINK** (*American*).—A hardy, late keeping apple of good quality; desirable.

NORTH-WESTERN GREENING.—A Wisconsin seedling of great promise, having taken first prize at their State Society. Tree a good grower and hardy. Fruit perfect, with a smooth, rich, yellow skin, of good size, resembling a well grown Grimes' Golden in shape and color, fine grained, good quality, and a long keeper.

WOLF RIVER.—Originated in Wisconsin; hardy, strong grower; fruit very large and of quality, keeping till January; popular.

* **MCMAHAN**.—Another Wisconsin apple; very hardy. Fruit large, tender, good for cooking. October to January.

CRAB APPLES.

* **VAN WICK** (Sweet Crab).—A valuable novelty; fruit large, sweet and tender; very good; tree hardy. September.

* **RED LAKE**.—Large, round, dark red; flesh yellowish, firm, rich sub-acid; good January to May; hardy, a good grower, and is very productive.

* **LAKE WINTER**.—A north-western Crab, medium to large, handsome, fine grained, juicy, sub-acid, becoming nearly sweet in spring; free from the astringency or Crab taste; excellent for cooking or eating; core and seed small, good keeper, tree free grower, beautiful, hardy, an early bearer.

* **ORION**.—Large, striped, excellent as a desert fruit; tree a strong grower and hardy.

* **MARENGO**.—Large, a very beautiful Crab; tree a good grower and productive.

WINTER GOLDEN SWEET.—Fruit large size, one-half larger than Transcendent, flattened, yellow; flesh firm, fine grained, juicy, brittle, rich, sweet, a peculiar condensed sweet seldom found in any apple, entirely free from astringency, "crabbiness." It is a vigorous grower, a great and early bearer, and keeps well until spring.

PEARS.

* **KEIFFER**.—Still very popular and in demand as a culinary and market pear. Hardy, good grower and an early and prolific bearer. Has fruited here and we are well pleased with it. The quality is better than we had expected.

* **COMET, OR LAWSON**.—Origin, New York. Said by its introducers to be hardy, a good grower and very productive. Fruit medium size, perfect in shape and very showy in color. Early. A very attractive market fruit. Quality not the best.

* **WARNER PEAR**.—We take the following from the *Indiana Farmer* of September 12, 1885, written by the editor after a visit to Dr. Boor to see the trees. He says:

The tree is remarkably thrifty and vigorous, and is upright and pyramidal in shape. It has never been touched with blight and has never winter killed. It sprouts freely, and hitherto has been propagated only in this way. It is a very prolific bearer and gives its full crops every year, the old original trees never having failed for forty years past. The pears are of medium size, symmetrical in shape, and light yellow when ripe, with perfect core and few seeds. In quality they are above the average of fall pears, but not quite

equal to the best. They are buttery and melting, without lumps; of a mild but agreeable flavor. They keep well and are good shippers. They ripen from the last of August to middle of September.

The tree has an interesting history. It is a grand-seedling, being a seedling from a seedling, and this may account for its hardiness.

The story, as Dr. Boor gave it to us, is this: In 1833 Daniel Warner, who had emigrated to Henry county, this State, from Eastern Pennsylvania, wrote to his old home for some seed from the pears from a certain old tree that had grown from a seed sent from Baden, Germany. Only one seed sprouted. The little tree was damaged in some way, but was carefully divided into three parts, each of which grew, and being transplanted, became large and vigorous trees, bearing regular and heavy crops ever since maturity. From an eight or nine year old tree in Dr. Boor's yard, between five and six bushels of medium-sized pears have been gathered this fall. On another tree of about the same age the fruit was less in quantity, but much larger in size.

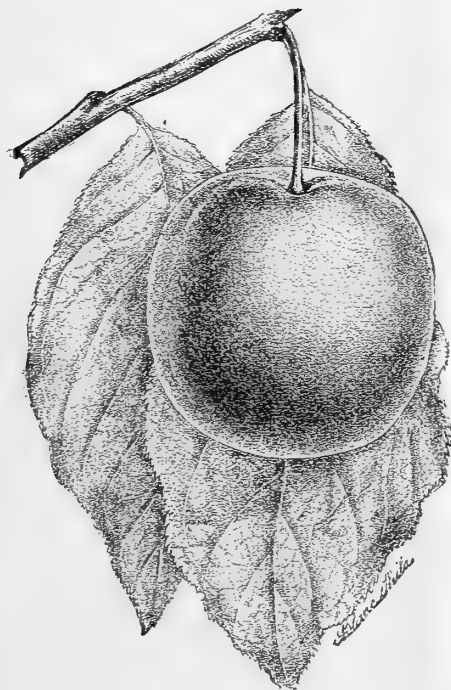
Believing the Warner to be a reliable, non-blighting, strictly hardy, ever-bearing variety of good fair quality, we take pleasure in recommending it to fruit growers and our readers generally.

Dr. W. F. Boor, in letter to us September 11, 1886, says: Warner pears about gone; had an abundant crop, and they were smoother and larger than last year. This is emphatically a pear year for all kinds. The Warner is here every year, which is one of its many points of recommendation. Trees are as usual healthy and vigorous.

CHERRIES.

OSTHEIM (*Russian*).—Rather slender grower, very hardy. Fruit said to be of good size and quality, while the trees are very productive. Try it.

PLUMS.



MARIANNA PLUM.

MARIANA.—From Smith Point, Texas, So far as we have been able to learn, this plum has stood the severe tests of both drought and severe cold in Texas, Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, Canada, and wherever tested, without injury from either the southern droughts or northern colds.

We have not fruited it, and can not say certainly what it will do here. It belongs to the Chickasaw family. Tree a fine smooth grower, with no thorns. Fruit about the size of the Wild Goose, round, a beautiful red in color, and when fully ripe has almost no trace of that bitter astringency common to the Chickasaws. Comes into bearing very young, and seems to be immensely productive. Said to ripen early—about ten days in advance of the Wild Goose. Rich, juicy, sweet.

The foliage is a beautiful dark green and hangs on tree *very late* in the fall, making it a fine ornamental tree.

Numerous testimonials can be given by those who have fruited it. Is very popular where it has been tested and will doubtless prove valuable, and is certainly worthy of trial here. We have a fine lot of trees.

(For price, see page 2.)

ROBINSON PLUM.—This is a seedling, grown by a Mr. Picket, of Putnam county Indiana, from seed brought with him from North Carolina, near fifty years ago, and has, almost every season (since large enough), borne abundant crops, but was neglected, and never brought to the notice of the public till 1879, when Dr. J. H. Robinson (of the same township) read a paper before the Indiana Horticultural Society, on Chickasaw Plums, and gave a very flattering description of this plum, which he had been watching since 1872, and of which he had two good crops on his own trees, which bore two bushels to the tree five years after planting, and has borne good crops annually, except once, when killed by late frosts.

It was named by the Putnam County Horticultural Society in honor of Dr. Robinson.

J. W. Ragan, in his report to Indiana Horticultural Society, 1881, says: "The Robinson bore one-third crop of good smooth plums, twelve trees yielding more than twenty-five bushels. Fruit slightly oblong, nearly round, with an indistinct suture; color, a pretty marbled red on a yellowish ground; flesh, when fairly ripe, very fine, almost sweet; juicy; when cooked it is one of the best (having almost no trace of that bitter astringency of some of the Chickasaw varieties), and very rich. (This is from experience.) A fine canning plum; seed very small.

Last season we again visited the orchards of J. H. Robinson and J. B. Johnson in Putnam county. At Mr. Robinson's we found his one hundred trees planted three years ago had been relieved of most of their

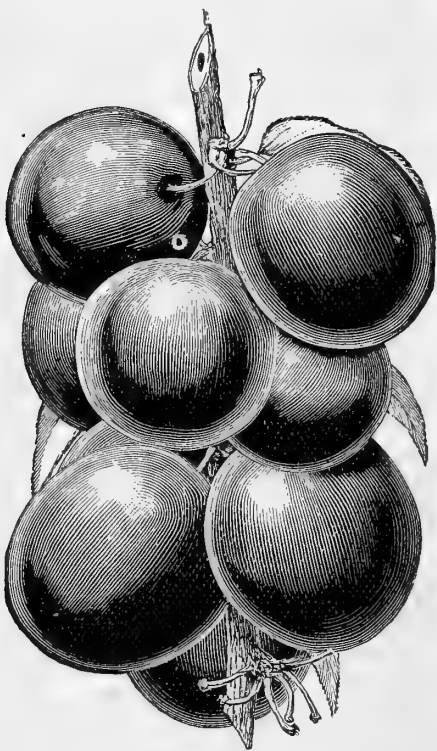
load, he having gathered twenty bushels of fruit from them, which he sold readily at twenty-five cents per gallon. His one hundred trees cover a little less than one-quarter acre.

At Mr. Johnson's we found he had something over one hundred trees loaded down with fruit, the limbs bending down to the ground like weeping willows, and where not propped or tied up many were broken. His trees were set four years ago, and this was their third crop, having between one and two bushels to the tree this year. Dozens of other trees were seen in back yards and lots loaded with fruit, though no attention had been given them to keep off the curculio.

Mr. Johnson says: After Mrs. Owens, of the Commercial Hotel of this city (*Green-castle*), had cooked the Wild Goose plum, not to her satisfaction, she ordered five gallons of my Robinson plums, saying that was all she wanted. Upon cooking them she was so delighted with the sauce that she immediately drove up to my grove and ordered sixteen gallons. I am selling nice ripe plums at twenty cents per gallon, or six gallons for \$1.

Editor of *Indiana Farmer* says of his visit to Mr. Johnson's orchard: Here we saw a sight to rejoice any horticulturist. From the center of the orchard we looked about us in all directions only to see trees loaded with perfect fruit. Mr. Johnson practices the paring process.

E. Y. Teas, in *Prairie Farmer*, in speaking of visit to orchard of Robinson, on Mr. Hudson's farm, says: The orchard contained one hundred Robinson and seventy-five of other kinds. No fight had been made against curculio, yet all varieties had set a fair crop of fruit; and one-half the fruit had been removed from the Robinson by careful thinning, yet the trees were all bending with their load of fruit, greater than they should



ROBINSON PLUM.

carry. No fruit had been intentionally moved from other varieties, yet the remaining half on the Robinson is more than twenty times the quantity on any other variety. Nearly all the others, including Wild Goose, had been stung, while only one in ten of the Robinson had been attacked by the little curculio, but nearly every one of these had recovered, showing only the scar from the puncture of the skin. The Robinson is harder than Wild Goose and more symmetrical in orchard.

W. H. Ragan (Sec. *American Horticultural Society*), in *Indiana Farmer*, in answer to Dr. J. K. Shirk, of Pennsylvania, says: It is fruitful almost to a fault, beginning to bear when scarcely larger than a chair round, and seldom failing to produce a satisfactory crop. For culinary purposes it is fine, having, as I believe, less of that astringency peculiar to the class than most of them.

Having watched this plum carefully the past three years, and having used it for eating from hand, as a sauce, for jellies, butter, preserves and canning, to our entire satisfaction, we can freely recommend it to all our customers, feeling assured it will fully meet your expectations by furnishing you an abundance of the much-admired fruit. It has thoroughly proven by tests and experience that the Wild Goose and others bear much better when near the Robinson as it is an excellent fertilizer.

✓ PRUNUS SIMONI (Apricot Plum)—A native of Northern China. This is certainly a very novel fruit, the wood and bark closely resembling the peach. In smell and flavor the fruit comes very near the nectarine; flesh a fine apricot yellow, firm and has a peculiar aromatic flavor not found in plums we cultivate; a brick red in color, much thicker than long and has a deep cavity at each end. It forms a symmetrical tree, leaves a dark shining green. In general appearance it is between our European prunes and the double flowering prunes of China. Flowers small, white and open early. As with most oriental fruits, it reaches its highest perfection in a hot, dry summer air. Is said to be hardy where the Ben Davis apple succeeds and has shown no signs of damage on our grounds.



PRUNUS SIMONI.

than any apricot, and hardy here. In France it is placed at the head of plums. (Price, page 2.)

✓ KESLEY'S JAPAN.—Imported from Japan in 1871, by the late John Kesley, of California, and named in honor of him. Fruit very attractive in appearance, rich yellow, nearly overspread with bright red, and a pretty bloom. Ripens in September. Said to be of excellent quality, melting, juicy and rich; excellent for canning. Comes into bearing very early, and is said to be wonderfully productive, and fruit very large, weighing as much as six ounces each. Excellent as dried fruit; in texture firm and meaty, a good shipper. Try it. (Price, page 2.) Tender here.

✓ OGAN.—Another native of Japan; fruit large, yellow. Ripens early and is very sweet. Trees vigorous and handsome growers; branches smooth; rich light green foli-

Prof. J. L. Budd, of Iowa Agricultural College, in summer of 1883: It will be the king fruit, better

age; hardy. J. T. Lovett describes specimens grown at Monmouth as oblate with deep suture, bright golden yellow, with delicate bloom; flesh orange yellow, very highly flavored, melting and highly perfumed; hardy. (Price, page 2.)

✓ WOLF.—Prof. Budd, in Bulletin of Iowa Agricultural College, says: This has been fruited more than twenty-five years in Iowa, yet has been but little known generally. Fruit nearly as large as Lombard and a perfect *freestone*. As to quality we find them superb for cooking and for paring, quartering and serving up with sugar as we use peaches. Tree a good grower and hardy, and is becoming very popular wherever known, promising to lead all other native plums. (Price, page 2.)

APRICOTS.

We have a good stock of what is known as the Russian Apricots, which were introduced or brought to this country by the Menonites, who settled in Kansas and Nebraska. Here they have been bearing and doing well for years, and are thought to be worthy of general planting, as there seemed to be a number of varieties, or quite a difference in them as grown there from seed. Six of the finest of these have been selected and named, and are now offered for the first time to the public, those now offered without name, other than Russian, having been propagated from the seedlings without any special pains at selecting for the best; though it is thought all are worthy of propagation. The following are the six named sorts as we offer, given in succession in ripening. The descriptions are given as they have fruited in Kansas and Nebraska. We hope these will be generally tested and prove valuable here.

GIBB.—Tree hardy and symmetrical. A good bearer. Fruit medium size, color yellow, flavor sub-acid, rich, juicy; season June 20. The best early variety. Ripening with the strawberry, it can not help proving a great acquisition to the list of Northern fruits.

ALEXANDER.—Tree hardy. An immense bearer. Fruit large size; color yellow, flecked with red, both skin and flesh; a beauty; flavor sweet, delicious, shape oblong; season July 1. One of the very best.

NICHOLAS.—Tree hardy. A splendid bearer. Fruit medium to large; color white; flavor sweet, melting; season July 10. A handsome and valuable variety.

✓ ALEXIS.—Tree hardy. An abundant bearer. Fruit yellow with red cheek; size large to very large; flavor slightly acid, rich and luscious; season July 15. A good sort.

CATHARINE.—Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit medium size; color yellow; flavor sub-acid, good; season July 20.

J. L. BUDD.—Tree a hardy, strong grower and profuse bearer. Fruit large size; color white with red cheek; flavor sweet, juicy, extra fine with a sweet kernel as fine flavored as the almond and used for the same purpose. The best variety and a decided acquisition. Season August 1.

✓ ROSER PEACH.—This continues to prove very hardy here, the trees having passed safely through the cold winters, though the fruit buds have been killed, thus destroying the crops. Fruit of excellent quality for eating or cooking.

QUINCES.

CHAMPION.—Originated in Connecticut. The tree is a prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange; more oval in shape; about two weeks later; quality equally fine and a longer keeper; bears extremely young. Trees rather tender.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC.—Recently brought to notice by eastern parties who claim for it wonderful vigor in growth, prolific and annual bearing. In appearance resembling Champion, not quite so large, though larger than Orange, and excelling by far even Champion in vigor and productiveness. Immense profits are claimed from its culture. The fruit is said to be the most beautiful in form and color, in shape resembling a handsome pear, smooth, fine skin, often weighing twelve to fifteen ounces; has a very strong and delightful fragrance and of the most delicious flavor, cooking as tender as a peach, being free from the hard lumps so objectionable in some others. Is excellent for flavoring apples, making jellies, etc.

✓ MISSOURI MAMMOTH.—Originated in Missouri; a remarkably vigorous grower, said

to be hardier than Orange; very large, good quality, an early and prolific bearer. It stands our winters much better than any other quince tested here. Is grown largely about Kansas City for market, and has superseded all others there, where large orchards have been in bearing for years. We think this will prove *the quince* for market and want to see it thoroughly tested. Prices of above fruits on page 2.

* GRAPES.

✓ **BRIGHTON.**—Originated at Rochester, N. Y. Is a cross between Concord and Diana Hamburg. Bunch medium to large, compact, shouldered; berries medium, dark red; skin thin; flesh tender, sweet; quality best. Vine a vigorous grower, healthy. Is productive, and ripens early, about with Delaware. Is being planted largely in vineyards.

✓ **CHAMPION.**—Bunch medium to large, compact, shouldered; berries large, black, and adhere to the stem better than Hartford, which it closely resembles; skin thick and firm, flesh sweet, juicy, somewhat pulpy, with slight foxy flavor; vine a very rank, vigorous grower, perfectly healthy and hardy, and very productive; ripens four days earlier than Hartford; quality not the best, yet by some preferred to Hartford. It is desirable for early market, generally bringing a good price.

✓ **EARLY VICTOR.**—An early black grape, originated in Kansas. Is hardy, vigorous, healthy and productive. Bunch and berry medium size, tender, sweet, resembling Telegraph; berry round, black, covered with fine blue bloom, making a very handsome, compact and attractive bunch; ripens early, a little before Concord; quality a little better than Concord. In foliage, growth and appearance of cluster this grape resembles very closely the Telegraph.

EMPIRE STATE.—Originated by James H. Ricketts, the famous originator of new American grapes. A seedling of Hartford fertilized with Clinton; bunches shouldered; an early white grape; a good grower and fruiter where it has been tested; berry medium to large; roundish, oval; color white, with light tinge of yellow covered with thick bloom; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly, with slight trace of native aroma; leaf thick, vine very hardy. Its productiveness, beautiful color, fine quality, hardiness and vigor of vine and foliage, size and compactness of cluster, and good shipping, also being a remarkable keeper, make it a very desirable variety and should be tested thoroughly in every vineyard.

George W. Campbell, of Ohio, says: This grape can hardly be too highly recommended, as it has stood every test uninjured, as far as known, and has more good points without faults than any new grape I have yet tested.

Of this new white grape Thos. Mehan, of the *Gardeners' Monthly*, says: We are pleased with the *Empire State*. It is evidently of the Clinton class, and has that mixture of sugar and acid that is more acceptable to the majority of palates than honeyed sweetness alone.

The enormous sum of \$4,000 was paid to the originator (Mr. Jas. A. Ricketts) for the control of the stock of this grape.

M. C. Dougherty, Peoria, Illinois, under date of December 31, 1886, says: My *Empire State* was loaded down with fruit the past season. This fruit was of excellent flavor, was about the size (probably a little less) of the Concord; ripened the last of August, and did not mildew or show other diseases. The vine, which was on the hill-side, was exposed to the weather, and did not suffer from the extreme cold of the past winter. The growth was very rapid, and the grape is the best early grape that I have seen. Price, page 3.

✓ **JEFFERSON.**—A cross between Concord and Iona, originated by Mr. Ricketts. It is described as follows: Vine a vigorous grower; foliage large, thick and downy; bunch large shouldered; berry medium large; skin thick, bright red, with thin bloom; flesh meaty, tender, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous and aromatic; quality very good to best; said to be productive. The fruit is later than Concord in ripening, the vine is a fair grower, and the quality is certainly excellent.

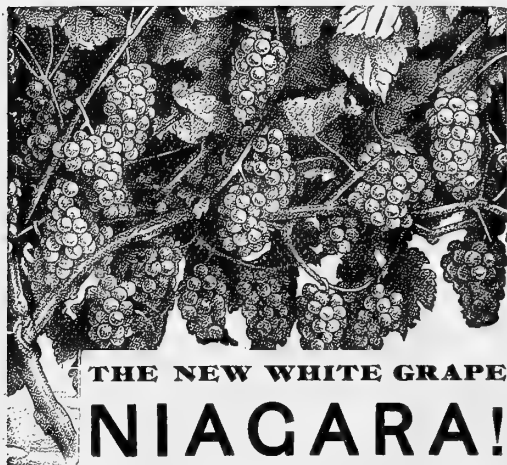
✓ **MOORE'S EARLY** (Seedling of Concord).—Hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive, and fifteen to twenty-five days earlier than Concord; quality same as Concord; bunch medium, berries large, black. Has taken many first prizes in last twelve years; is very popular and well worthy of planting. (One of the most popular about Boston.)

JESSICA.—A new white grape of Canadian origin; *very early, excellent quality* and seems to be *very hardy*, and very highly spoken of by Canadian horticulturists as being one of the best. It has made a fine growth with us the past season. The *Rural New Yorker* speaks highly of it. With us leaf is very large and fine, and vine very vigorous; hardy. We believe this to be valuable.

VERGENNES.—A red grape; origin, Vermont; hardy, strong grower, productive, early; an excellent shipping and keeping grape; very handsome; seed small and few, flesh rich and sprightly—one of the most delicious; excellent for wine; very highly spoken of by all who have tried it.

WORDEN'S SEEDLING.—A new black grape, of the Concord character, large in bunch and berry, and very handsome. In quality distinct from Concord, and by some regarded better. It ripens a week earlier than Concord. Vine vigorous, healthy and hardy. A valuable early variety, becoming very popular, especially in the West, where it is doing well, and has been largely planted. It has won its popularity by its own merits, and has taken a place among the best of our grapes.

WYOMING RED.—This promising new grape originated near Ithaca, N. Y. Vine very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick leathery foliage; color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a perfume peculiarly its own.



NIAGARA WHITE GRAPE.—Almost twenty years has this grape been before the American people, and all this time it has gained in popularity. The vine is a very strong grower and healthy, bunches large and compact; berries large, round, greenish white; quality good; very little pulp, melting and sweet, parts easily from seed. Vineyards of *Niagara* have stood 35° below zero and borne heavy crops the following season. It is bearing heavy crops at South Bend, Indiana, and elsewhere. Few grapes possess so many good qualities. Some clusters of *Niagara* grapes were exhibited by us at our State Horticultural Society in December, and afterward put in common house cellar, and sound grapes were eaten from these same clusters as late as February 12, 1887, Price, page 3.

POCKLINGTON (Golden).—This grape is proving in Indiana to be a very valuable one; makes but little growth the first year, but after the second year is a strong grower; very hardy, uninjured by 34° below zero; free from mildews or rot, and exceedingly productive, and the fruit, when fully ripe, is much superior to Concord; bunches of good size and very compact. This vine has been thoroughly tested in Indiana, and we can strongly recommend it. Price, page 3.

FRANCIS B. HAYES.—A very early white grape of excellent quality, fine amber yellow color, skin firm, flesh tender, juicy, of delicate texture and fine flavor, free from foxiness; vine hardy, vigorous, and free from mildew. Price, page 3.

GOOSEBERRIES.

DOWNING.—Very large, handsome, pale green, and of splendid quality for both cooking and table use; bush a vigorous grower, and usually free from mildew. One of the best we have ever fruited.

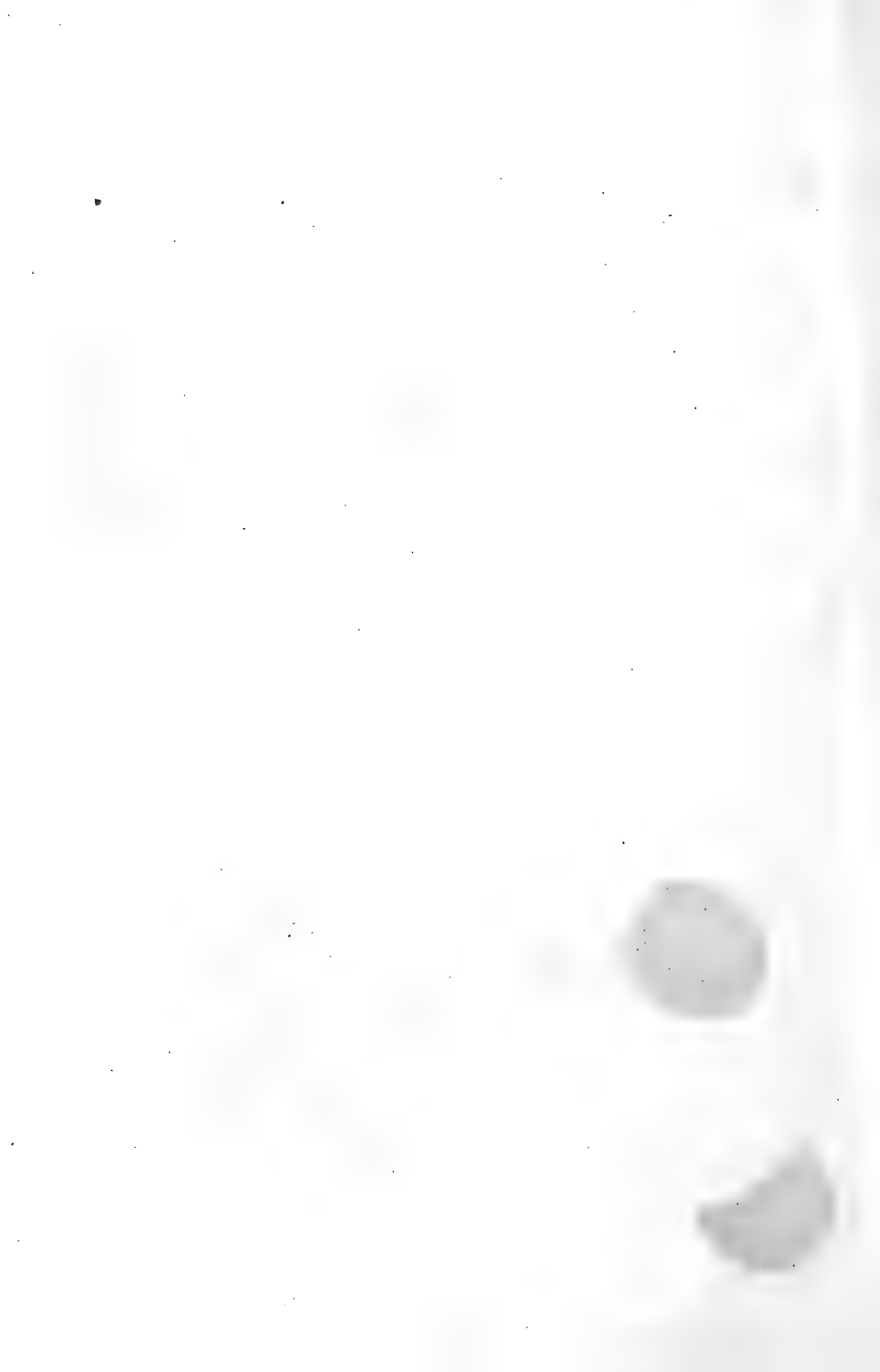
INDUSTRY.—Of English origin, and claimed by its introducers (Ellwanger & Barry) to be of vigorous, upright growth, and a greater cropper than any known variety, and shows no signs of mildew; berries of largest size, one and a half inches in diameter, and of excellent flavor; pleasant and rich; color when fully ripe dark red.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. See special description.

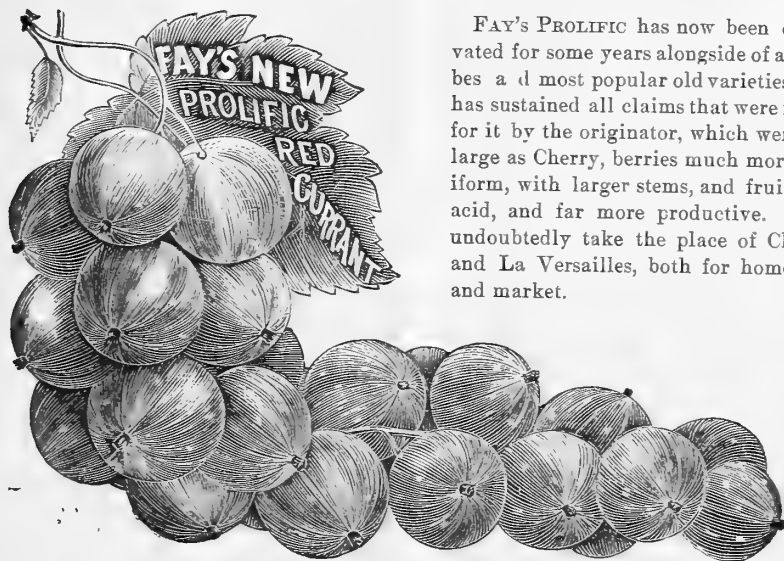


ERIE BLACKBERRY. See special description.



We fear from our experience the two past seasons with it that it has too much English blood to stand our climate, and want to see it more carefully tested before recommending it too strongly, though highly spoken of by others.

*** FAY'S PROLIFIC CURRANT.**



FAY'S PROLIFIC has now been cultivated for some years alongside of all the best and most popular old varieties, and has sustained all claims that were made for it by the originator, which were, 'as large as Cherry, berries much more uniform, with larger stems, and fruit less acid, and far more productive. Will undoubtedly take the place of Cherry and La Versailles, both for home use and market.

*** FAY'S PROLIFIC CURRANT.**—The *Rural New Yorker*, of April 25th, 1885, says: "Fay's Prolific currant, wherever it has been fruited, is accepted as the best red currant, all things considered (no higher authority could be quoted, no stronger statement could be made). The demand for this currant has been immense and still continues to be such as to almost exhaust the supply every season.

*** LEE'S PROLIFIC (Black).**—A new English production of great value; the fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

BLACKBERRIES.

*** ERIE BLACKBERRY.**—A chance seedling that sprung up in Northern Ohio near Lake Erie. Was first offered under the name of Uncle Tom, but at the suggestion of the late Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, president of the American Pomological Society, was changed to Erie. It is claimed to be the best hardy variety yet introduced, even more hardy than Snyder, having stood unharmed twenty-five degrees below zero; as vigorous as Missouri Mammoth or Kittatinny; very productive—the robust canes being borne to the ground with the weight of fruit. The fruit is of large size, said to excel Kittatinny or Lawton; of excellent quality, glossy black, berries almost round in form, very uniform in shape and size, scarcely any small or imperfect berries, hence unequaled apparently when picked for market. Ripens very early—just after Early Harvest. Mathew Crawford of Ohio (one of the best authorities), says of the *Erie*: "My own opinion is that when fully ripe it is as good as I ever tasted. It has not failed of a crop in seven years, while Lawton and Kittatinny, growing near the *Erie*, have been winter killed several times. I think there is a fortune in it for any man who can afford to grow it extensively for the fruit.

*For prices see page 4.

ANCIENT BRITON.—This promising variety was brought from Wales some years since, and has gradually risen in public estimation upon its own merits to one of the highest places, as a profitable and valuable berry, without any printed laudations. A large number of acres are in bearing in Wisconsin, which find a ready market in Milwaukee and Chicago at better prices than other varieties. Plant a vigorous grower, very hardy and immensely productive; berries of good size and fine quality; one of the best for market or table; season medium.



ANCIENT BRITON.

GAINOR.—This choice new blackberry we procured in Canada. Thoroughly hardy and bears large crops of handsome, fine flavored fruit. Larger than Kittatinny; of a deep bluish, and in quality tender and sweet. Its large size, fine quality and extreme hardiness make it a desirable blackberry for all purposes.

SNYDER.—Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size, no hard, sour core; few thorns, and they are nearly straight and short. Most prolific blackberry grown. The standard for market.

TAYLOR.—One of the large blackberries. Fruit of best quality, melting and without core; very productive and hardy, which renders it very valuable.

STONE'S HARDY.—Originated in Illinois; is claimed to be even harder than Snyder, bearing loads of fruit where Snyder, by its side, failed entirely. It is a vigorous grower, berry glossy black and of good flavor; about eight days later than Snyder, and lasts two weeks.

Coe & Converse, of Wisconsin, say: We would rather have one acre of Stone's Hardy than three of Snyder.

W. L. Tibbett, of Minnesota, says: Stone's Hardy loaded, while Snyder will not give one-quarter crop.

G. Cowing, of Indiana, says in *Fruit Recorder* of Oct. 1, 1884: I have fruited Stone's Hardy blackberry twice, and am delighted with it. Snyder, Taylor and Wallace have heretofore been my favorites, but Stone's Hardy promises to equal the Taylor in flavor, and any of them in hardiness and productiveness.

It has done well with us this season, bearing a heavy load of fine, well-flavored fruit, and we can recommend it for a late berry.

WACHUSSETT THORNELESS.—Of large size and most delicious quality. Some who know it well will use no other variety. Canes of strong growth with few spines, or thorns, of iron-clad hardiness, and under high and careful culture productive. It is not

adapted to thin, light soils, and will not succeed with the slovenly culture too often given the blackberry. Of special value as an amateur berry at the North. It begins ripening in midseason, and continues a long time in fruit.

WALLACE.—Is an Indiana seedling that has been cultivated quite extensively for the past fifteen years. It is nearly or quite as hardy as Snyder, very much larger and better. Where extra hardiness is not requisite, this is one of the best varieties—better in all respects than Kittatinny and hardier.

It bore a good crop with us the past season. Berries a bright glossy black, very large (resembling the old Lawton), and of fine flavor. The favorite on our grounds; nearly hardy, and free from rust or blight; has stood our winters well.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

Claimed by many the best of the blackberry family. As hardy as Snyder; as productive as any. The berries are larger than any blackberry and of good quality. The plant does not sucker, but is propagated from tips. Berries of remarkable size, often larger than the cut—many $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 3 inches around are found—the majority being about 1 inch long, by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, of unequalled excellence, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, without hard center; of brightest glossy black color. It



STONE'S HARDY.

ripens with the Gregg raspberry, and continues in season a long time. The *Lucretia Dewberry* has received unqualified endorsement and highest praise from some of the best horticulturists in our country.

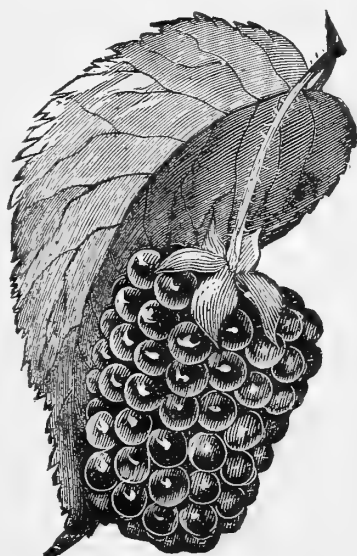
G. W. Campbell, of Ohio, says: The *Lucretia* averages the largest in size of any of the blackberry family I have ever seen; and in quality the best. It appears well worthy of trial, with the probability that it will be found valuable both as a garden and market berry.

Matthew Crawford, of Ohio, says: I have fruited the *Lucretia* two years, and am satisfied that it is all that has ever been claimed for it. It sends up no suckers, is very hardy, of the largest size and excellent in quality.

Benjamin Strattan, of Richmond, Ind., says: I have fruited the *Lucretia Dewberry* and it has fully come up to all that was claimed for it, both in size of berry, quality and productiveness. I consider it the finest in appearance and best in quality of any of the blackberry family I have ever seen. I have repeatedly shown samples of the *Lucretia* at our horticultural meetings and to visiting friends. All have been surprised and delighted with its appearance.

E. T. Teas says: On July 17, 1885, I visited by invitation the fruit farm of the pioneer cultivator of the *Lucretia* in Miami county, Ohio, where about five acres of this berry was then in full bearing. I here met Mr. J. G. Glenn, of Glenn Bros., Rochester, N. Y.; S. D. Baer, President of Heikes Nursery Co., Dayton, Ohio; O. N. Moore, of Sidney, Ohio; W. J. Green, of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbus; L. S. Mote, of West Milton, Ohio; Mr. Ely, Agricultural Editor of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and some twenty other prominent horticulturists, all intent on seeing the *Lucretia* in field culture. The visitors were generally astonished at the immense crop of magnificent berries, literally laying in piles around the fruiting canes. Every visitor stated that he had never before seen such a display of fruit. The crop excelled in quantity, quality, size and beauty. Many berries $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 3 inches around were found--the majority being about one inch long by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. The fruit was pronounced superb in every particular by the visitors, and several thousands of plants ordered for fall setting.

The *Lucretia* has done well for us the past two years, fully sustaining the high place given it by others. Many inferior varieties of the Dewberry have been and are being offered by some unprincipled nurserymen and dealers on the reputation of the *Lucretia*, using illustrations and descriptions of *Lucretia*. Beware of these, and be sure that your plants are genuine *Lucretia*. We guarantee every plant we send out to be genuine, and our entire stock came direct from the introducer. (Prices on page 4.)



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

*RASPBERRIES.

V

BLACK CAPS.—*Tip Varieties.*

OHIO.—Claimed to be the greatest producer among Black Caps, and for canning or evaporating the most profitable of all sorts. Berry not quite as large as Gregg, but finer quality and the plants more hardy and will bear more successive crops. Our plants are very vigorous.

SOUGHEAN.—From the Souhegan river, in New Hampshire. We have fruited this for three seasons and find it one of the most profitable very early black raspberries. It is large, handsome, firm, a strong grower, and an "iron-clad" in hardiness. Excellent for drying.

TYLER.—Similar to the Souhegan, possibly a little earlier.

HOPKINS—Originated in Missouri; Like Tyler and Sougegan, this is *very hardy*, vigorous and productive; firm, good shipper, good quality, one among the best for market or family.

✓ **NEMAHA**.—A Nebraska seedling, and succeeding better in that State of extremes of heat and cold than any other variety. Hon. R. W. Furnas, who originated this variety, says it is hardier, larger and later than Gregg. The few tests in the east confirm Mr. Furnas' claims as to the value of the Nemaha. This was reported to have been the heaviest producer on the grounds at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., this season.

[Rural New Yorker, November 21, 1885.]

✓ **EARHART**.—The so-called ever-bearing raspberries have so uniformly proved shy bearers, and some never bearers, that people have almost come to the conclusion that such a thing as an ever-bearing berry does not exist. Nor do we think that the Earhart is truly an ever-bearer; but that it produces one very full crop, and at least two others of almost equal abundance, there is no reasonable doubt.

Its first crop, which is claimed to be as abundant as that of any berry grown, is on the old wood, or that grown the previous year. It ripens about one week earlier than Mammoth Cluster, is of good size, and of a bright shiny black—very handsome. Its later fruit is borne on wood of the current season's growth, and it really ripens two good after-crops—one in August and the other in September, although it has more or less ripe fruit at all times after the middle of August.

At Fig. 496 we show a tip of the young cane, taken by us from Mr. Hale's grounds, South Glastonbury, Conn., in June. As will be seen, the leaves are extremely wrinkled or corrugated, and of such distinct shades of green as to be very ornamental. This tip showed embryo blossoms when cut. At Fig. 497 (p. 791), we show a tip cluster of fruit, selected from a number received on September 10, 1885. The foliage shows the same wrinkled characteristics in the young growth, and also the same variations in color. There were on this whole branch over sixty berries; but as they had to be sent so far, it was necessary to cut and pack



Earhart Raspberry, showing fruit as engraved by nature Sept. 10, 1885. See description below.

them before they were ripe, so that they are much under the usual size; for when received they were only beginning to turn red.

The *Rural New Yorker* of January 22, 1886, says: "If one-half of what we have heard regarding the ever-bearing qualities of the Earhart Raspberry be true, it is the most desirable Black Cap known."

EARHART.—A new ever-bearing raspberry, claimed to be hardy, productive and of superior quality. The first crop coming on the old wood and then the new growth blooms ripening their first berries soon after the main crop is gone and continue to bloom and fruit till frost. While the first crop on Miller's Daily and Earhart is nearly, if not quite, equal to that of other Black Caps for use or market, what is matured the rest of the season are scattering and usually not enough at any one time for profitable marketing, but are plenty and **VERY DESIRABLE** for **FAMILY USE**, and this is all we recommend them for.

MILLER'S DAILY.—This is certainly the best of all the daily or ever-bearing raspberries. Genuine plants are very scarce and can only be furnished in limited quantities. (*Order early.*) It is as hardy as Gregg, very productive, its first crop being heavy and the berries of large size, and it continues to bear throughout the season till frost; should be well mulched with straw, leaves or something of the kind to keep ground moist during the dry weather of summer; should be in every garden. Do not fail to plant it. Though the first bloom or old wood may be killed by frost, the new canes come up and you are sure to have berries during latter part of season, when you may fail entirely with the varieties that only bear one crop. The old plantation, set in

1863, has never been renewed, yet it annually bears good crops of berries and furnishes the family with plenty to use throughout the summer. Who can beat this? Though they were seen in the Indianapolis market (*The Miller's Daily*) late in summer and fall last year. These ever-bearing raspberries should be in every family garden. We can not too strongly recommend them, and are confident when once tried no one will want to do without them.

SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL.—This variety is certainly rightly named, for it is truly colossal both in plant and fruit. The plant is the strongest and largest grower we have, an iron-clad in hardness, and yields an immense crop of dark red or purple berries. The fruit is firm and of a sprightly subacid flavor. This is a cap variety, and increases from the tips, like the blackcaps. No collection of small fruits is complete without Shaffer's Colossal Raspberry. It is becoming one of the most popular and profitable berries. Our vines were loaded the past season, and have made an immense growth of wood for another year's crop. We consider it one of our best for the table, either cooked or fresh from the plants, or canned. The largest raspberry in cultivation.

* RASPBERRIES—Sucker Plants.

GOLDEN QUEEN—(said to be).—The most desirable of all yellow raspberries; in quality rivaling the famous Brinkle's Orange; *very large*, charmingly translucent yellow; growth equaling the Cuthbert, even hardier and more productive. This is certainly a valuable addition to the list of raspberries, as we have not had a yellow raspberry with such unrivaled qualities. We recommend it for trial.

What others say of Golden Queen:

J. T. Lovett says: Of superior quality, of greatest beauty, of largest size, of iron-clad and fire-proof hardness; of exceeding productiveness, of strongest growth; very fine, and adheres firmly to the stem.

Thos. W. Childs says: The Golden Queen is decidedly the best raspberry I ever tasted.

W. Altee Burfee & Co. (seedsmen), say: The flavor is excellent, and from the firmness can not fail to carry well for market.

From the President of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society: "After a walk of two miles in a mid-day sun—thermometer register-



ing among the nineties, on July 17th—it was my pleasure to view the new yellow raspberry Golden Queen, on the grounds of the originator. I can say I was amply repaid for my efforts in finding what I consider a wonderful raspberry. It is a beautiful yellow in color, in size large to very large, and enormously productive, the canes, which are of strong, stout branching growth, were bending to the ground with their load of fruit. Sprightly in flavor, high in quality. The fruit is very firm and carries well, from my experience with a basket, which kept three days in good condition after carrying over seventy-five miles.”—THEODORE F. BAKER

Plants set last spring on our grounds bore a few very fine berries of excellent quality, and we are much pleased with it. It is decidedly the best yellow raspberry we have ever fruited.

RANCOCAS (RED).—*Very early, hardy, productive, large size, extra quality, firm, good color, making it a profitable market as well as table berry. Ripens its crop quickly; of good quality for a market berry; well spoken of by Rural New Yorker and other papers, and fruit men generally; not a very strong grower on our grounds.*

MARLBORO.—Vigorous grower, hardy, productive, large size, bright red color, firm and fair quality; one of the earliest. This is one of the best red raspberry for market in cultivation. Wants good soil and cultivation.

HANSELL.—With us hardy and productive, good size and color, firm and good quality. Our only objection to it is that the canes are not as vigorous and strong as we would like. Ripens as early as any.

CRIMSON BEAUTY.—Vigorous, hardy, a good bearer, early, good size, beautiful color quality good. A slight jar of the plants when the fruit is ripe causes the fruit to drop. This is its fault. We guarantee our stock pure. The original stock as sent out was badly mixed with a worthless sort. It bore a heavy and profitable crop again this season and has made the most vigorous growth of any of the purely red raspberries we have seen, not perfect flowered, and should be planted near Turner, or some other good fertilizer. Though not the earliest, we believe this to be one of the best, if not the best, of the red raspberries.

TURNER.—A hardy, red raspberry, introduced by Prof. Turner, of Illinois; berries large, nearly blood red; rich and sprightly flavor; very highly esteemed for the table, and an excellent shipping berry, producing immense crops, and commanding good prices in the market. This is one of the hardiest raspberries in cultivation. Price, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

ITASCA STRAWBERRY, P.

In accepting a *general agency* for the *Itasca Strawberry* we feel confident that we are offering a berry to the public that will prove of real benefit and fill a vacancy not heretofore filled, and hope that it may outlive a great number of the novelties forced upon the people without regard to merits, and which in two or three years are dropped from the list.

The originator, Mr. Haynes, says of it: With twenty-five years' experience in testing and growing strawberries, I have found no berry having so many good qualities. Like Crescent, it will grow any place, and produce full crops where those forced and petted varieties will make signal failures. I claim for it that it is a rival of Crescent in productiveness, health, vigor, size and beauty, and that it is very superior to Crescent in quality, manner of ripening, and for endurance to the end of the season in ripening its entire crop. It is a seedling of the Manchester fertilized with Seneca Queen under glass, excelling both of these varieties in every respect. It is pistillate.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, O., June 13, 1885.

MR. HAYNES: The plant you sent me had twenty-five ripe berries and two hundred green ones. I consider it valuable for its productiveness and quality. It is quite firm, and on account of its seeds being so near the surface it will bear a good deal of handling. We seldom see a variety so prolific that is so good.

M. CRAWFORD.

JULY 11, 1885.

From my present knowledge of the *Itasca*, I think it will fill an important place. In size and productiveness it is equal to the *Wilson*, *Crescent*, or *Captain Jack*, while it is far better than any of them.

M. CRAWFORD.

JULY 12, 1885.

The plants of Itasca you sent me are now all one could desire as to health and vigor, although I allowed some of them to bear all they would; and the fruit is very, very good.

M. CRAWFORD.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1886.

My intention was to say (in the *Rural World*) that Itasca is a gem.

M. CRAWFORD.

PARRY P. O., N. J., November 25, 1885.

The Itasca arrived in good condition, were immediately planted, and are now growing nicely.

WM. PARRY.

Prof. Troop, of Purdue University, thus writes:

LAFAYETTE, IND., May 4, 1886.

MR. HAYNES: The Itasca strawberry plants arrived yesterday all right. They are immense. Thanks.

J. TROOP.

LAFAYETTE, November 17, 1886.

In regard to the strawberries, will say that Itasca has made a much more vigorous growth than No. 19. Both have done *very well indeed*, and shall look for something *very fine* from them next year. Yours,

J. TROOP.

Granville Cowing, of Muncie, Ind., unsolicited, thus writes for the *Indiana Farmer* for September 4, 1886:

Mr. J. H. Haynes, of Delphi, Ind., is one of the most industrious and careful growers of the strawberry that the State has yet produced. He tests all promising novelties as fast as they are offered, and has produced at least two new varieties—Itasca and No. 19—which thus far have presented no weak points, and give every indication of being more valuable than any varieties now cultivated. Both are growing on my grounds this season, but have not yet fruited. The plants of each are remarkably robust and healthy. Itasca is a strong, sturdy grower, better than Jewell, near it, but does not equal No. 19 in the production of plants.

GRANVILLE COWING.

MUNCIE, IND., November 26, 1886.

MR. HAYNES: The two plants of No. 19 have produced three hundred plants—an immense yield—and the Itasca one hundred plants. Both are more vigorous than the Crescent. Yours,

G. COWING.

Messrs. Mensing & Stecher, publishers of the *Art Journal* at Rochester, N. Y., thus speaks of the Itasca in the November number of the *Journal*:

"On the 10th of June this year (1886) we were much surprised when the express messenger brought to our office a basket of strawberries. We have seen strawberries before but never such a mass of fruit or so many in so small a space. We soon learned that this was the Itasca of which we had heard so much. Three plants were dug up and sent to us on which we counted six hundred and ninety-one berries, averaging a little larger than Crescent. The quality we considered very good with a peculiar flavor. Unlike some other sorts the ripe berries seemed to be ripe all over, that is, there were no green or unripe ends so objectionable in some we have seen."

Our stocks of plants are all direct from the originator and guaranteed genuine and our prices are the same as his—25c. each; \$2 per 12; \$12 per 100; \$80 per 1,000. Next season we will act as general agents in introducing No. 19, which Mr. Haynes has decided to name *Logan* and which promises to be very valuable.

THE JESSIE STRAWBERRY.

Is a variety that originated on the grounds of F. W. Loudon, of Janesville, Wisconsin, some years ago. It has been tested in several states, in different soils, in different climates, and everywhere and always excelled all known sorts in size, quality, productiveness, beauty, and vigor of the plants.

Mr. Loudon's six acres of the Jessie the past season, in spite of a great drouth, yielded more than 200 bushels of strawberries to the acre. "One of the grand features of the June meeting of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society at Janesville, June 16th, 1886, was the visit to Mr. Loudon's strawberry farm, within the city limits. Mr. Loudon has made strawberry seedlings a life-long study, and after thirty years of trial, the '*coming* strawberry has come,' and far exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine. The Jessie—named after one of Mr. Loudon's daughters—is of a deep, rich color, attractive in form, a Jumbo in size. In flavor it is a delicious pineapple; it is firm without

being hard; a desirable berry for shipment, or for the table. The Jessie flourishes in all soils, having been tested in a great many." "Regarding the Jessie strawberry, the Wisconsin State Society examined it on the originator's grounds last June, and were enthusiastic in its praises. The berries lay upon the ground in heaps. They were fair in shape, of good color, averaging very large, one measured nine inches; quarts would measure six to eight inches; flavor very fine. An hour was spent in examining the Jessie strawberries, which were literally piled one above another, around the plants, as they grew."

F. W. Loudon, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I regard your success as an originator of very many valuable new strawberries as truly wonderful. The large plantation of the Jessie I saw at your place last summer, grown in matted rows with most ordinary field culture, and suffering under a protracted drouth, made a show of fruit for size and productiveness such as I had never seen, under the most favorable conditions of culture. I expect to invest at least \$10 next spring in the Jessie. I shall probably attend many of the institute meetings the coming winter, and will give the Jessie the praise it deserves. I try to avoid all humbugs, but cheerfully give my testimony in favor of any fruit that I think valuable.

BARABOO, WIS.

A. G. TUTTLE.

[Mr. Tuttle is one of three of a committee on new fruits in Wisconsin State Society.]

CONNECTICUT STATE GRANGE, November 22, 1886.

DEAR FRIEND GREEN:—As I saw the Jessie in the grounds of the originator two years ago, it impressed me as a perfectly healthy plant, twice as productive as Sharpless, fruit larger and of far better quality, more perfect in form and color, and as it has a perfect blossom, I could see no reason why it should not become one of our most popular varieties, especially as there is such a demand for extra large berries that are productive.

Truly yours,

J. H. HALE.

[Mr. Hale is a prominent nurseryman, and Master of the Connecticut State Grange.]

[From Country Gentleman.]

WISCONSIN HORTICULTURAL, JANESVILLE.

The strawberries were the best I ever saw. I think I saw half a dozen plates in New England at the Boston Horticultural show as good, but these were grown with great care and carefully selected. Mr. F. W. Loudon had sixty-five plates; we adjourned to the strawberry farm of Mr. Loudon and beheld a sight that baffled all our strawberry knowledge; there were bushels of this Jessie as large as pullets' eggs.

WM. HORNE, M. D.

GRANTON, Canada, Nov. 23, 1886.

I saw the Jessie in all its glory at Matthew Crawford's place. I believe it and the *Itasca* are the leaders of the best strawberries of to-day. Wishing you every success,

I am truly yours,

JOHN LITTLE.

[Mr. Little is the Canadian authority on strawberries.]

* STRAWBERRIES.

HENDERSON.—"It is doubtful if there is another strawberry in cultivation having such a combination of good qualities as the Henderson. The fruit is of the largest size, early and immensely productive; but its excellent merit is its exquisite flavor. Whether for family or market use the Henderson is certain to become a standard sort; and its strong and healthy growth will adapt it to every soil."—*Disseminator's Description*.

PARRY.—A seedling of Jersey Queen, which was considered by its originator and introducer the most valuable of all strawberries. The Parry has all the good qualities of its parent with a perfect blossom. Possessing in an eminent degree, large size, beauty, firmness, vigor of plant and productiveness. Seems to lack vigor here.

BUBACH'S No. 5 (P). We first saw samples of this wonderful large high colored berry at the Nurserymen's Convention in Chicago, in June, 1885, where the vigor of plant and size and beauty of fruit attracted universal attention. Mr. Bubach, the originator, claims it to be the best of all strawberries, as it combines so many excellent qualities, such as great and uniform size, fine form and color, good quality of fruit, unsurpassed productiveness and great vigor of plant. It ripens almost as early as the Crescent, and continues about as long in bearing, and fully as prolific. Leaves large, dark green, and

endures the hottest sun perfectly. The plants in vigor, early bearing and strong growth, and berries in size and uniform color, exceed the Sharpless.

Mr. Bubach says: The season of 1886 has more than confirmed our previous good opinion of the No. 5 in every valuable point, especially in size, quality and capacity to endure drouth. One picker picked 72 quarts by 7 o'clock in the morning, in two hours; another 8 quarts in ten minutes, and this was done without any influence except the pay of 1 cent per quart, or any intention of making an extraordinary picking. They were nicely and carefully handled.

THE JEWELL.—Raised from seed, by P. M. Augur & Son, of Connecticut, claimed to be the most productive large berry ever introduced, and was awarded the *Silver Medal* by the *Massachusetts Horticultural Society* in 1885, as the *best seedling Strawberry produced in five years*. A very strong grower, and has never shown any signs of rust or blight and said to be more vigorous than Sharpless. Season medium, size large, color bright red changing to crimson when ripe. Flower pistillate; wonderfully productive, being of better color and quality than Sharpless, and at same time very firm. It is destined to become a very valuable market berry. Lacks vigor here and does not make plants enough.

Read what two of the dozens who have tried it have to say for it:

Marshal P. Wilder says: The large size, good form, bright color and remarkable solidity and productiveness will make it a permanent variety for years to come, and promises to be a Jewell of the vegetable kingdom.

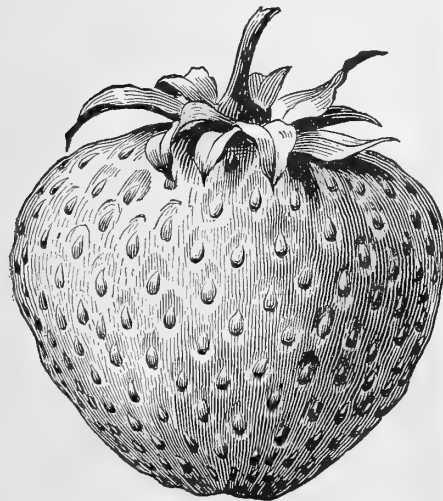
COBDEN, ILL., July 13, 1885.

P. M. Augur & Son:

GENTLEMEN—The "Jewell" Strawberry has behaved nicely with us this season. The plant is vigorous and exceptionally healthy. It has fruited well, and the berries are large, of good form, and of brilliant color. I consider that it is one of the most promising sorts I ever handled. Truly yours,

PARKER EARLE,

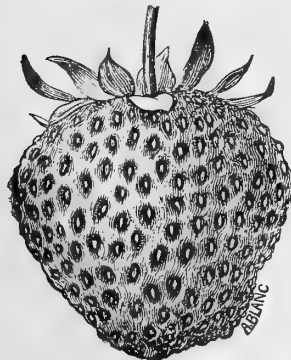
Pres. Miss. Valley Hort. Society.



JESSIE.

BELMONT.—Originated in Massachusetts and highly recommended by all who have seen it. Berry oblong, very distinct in form, handsome in appearance, dark crimson color; very firm and of good quality. An excellent keeper and shipper. Plant of strong growth and very productive; promises to be a valuable berry and well worthy of trial.

MAY KING.—A seedling of the Crescent, and in addition to possessing a perfect flower, fully equals the Crescent in vigor, productiveness, size and fine appearance, with added firmness. This is one of the most promising of the new varieties.



MAY KING.

LIDA.—Described as follows by introducer: A promising seedling, raised by William Parry from E. W. Durand's large strawberry, the King Cluster, in 1880. It is a pistillate variety, large size, very productive, bright red color, heart shape, regular and uniform in appearance, ripens medium season, firm in flesh, a good shipper an excellent quality. Producing as many berries as Crescent and much larger in size. It is a strong, robust grower but will not make as many plants as the Crescent.

Mr. Lovett, of New Jersey, says: The *Lida* strawberry as I saw it in full bearing excelled in combining the three points, size, productiveness and market qualities, any other strawberry I have ever seen.

F. Baker, President of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, an extensive strawberry grower, says: From

observation and experience with *Lida* on my own farm this season the *Lida* is a truly wonderful plant, and is to the strawberry what the Siamese Twins are to the human family, as with me *nearly every runner produces a double-crowned plant at each joint—two distinct crowns united at base and roots supporting each plant—a feature I have never seen with other varieties.* It stood the extreme heat of the past summer and made a growth especially noticeable among eight other varieties in same patch.

NEW ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.

POPLAR BOLEANA.—A new Russian silver-leaved Lombardy poplar. This tree was brought from Central Russia and Northern Asia some years ago, and is proving an acquisition. Hardy, of the most rapid growth, does not sprout from the roots, perfectly erect in form; leaves almost black green on upper surface and white underneath, giving a very marked and pleasing appearance from all other foliage; bark very smooth, of clear bluish green color. This tree will certainly prove hardy in the northern portions of the United States, and also, from its vitality and the character of its roots, must succeed in the South and on the plains of the West. Very highly spoken of by Prof. Sargent, Prof. J. L. Budd, and others. 35° below zero failed to injure the terminal buds of the most sappy growths. Trees 5 to 7 feet 75 cents each; 3 to 4 feet 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen; small trees by mail 35 cents each.

POPLAR CAROLINA.—One of the best street trees, of the quickest growth, and will grow and succeed well where others fail. Trees 8 to 10 feet 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen; 5 to 7 feet 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen; one-year trees 10 cents each.

MAPLE (Wier's Cut-Leaved Weeping)—Is a variety of the Silver Maple. One of the most graceful trees for lawn or cemetery. Foliage cut almost fern-like. A rapid grower, with long, drooping branches—bears cutting back well when necessary. 5 to 7 feet 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

MAPLE, PURPLE LEAVED.—A round-headed, rather low tree. Hardy, and a good grower; foliage a very dark greenish purple throughout the season, with young growth and partly matured leaves a lighter and clearer purple, making a very beautiful and attractive foliage tree. 5 to 6-foot trees \$1 each.

ARBORVITÆ, PYRAMIDALIS.—One of the most beautiful pyramidal evergreens, growing very erect and compact without any training; foliage a rich dark green, retaining its color and freshness well during the winter. This we consider one of the finest evergreens now offered. 2-foot trees 75 cents each, 3-foot trees \$1 each.

SHRUBS.

CALYCANTHUS (or Sweet-Scented Shrub).—This is an interesting shrub, possessing a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flower. Its blossoms are abundant early in summer, and frequently more or less later in season, of a singular chocolate color and delightful odor, retaining the odor long after being taken from plant. Large plants 35 cents each; small plants (by mail) 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

CLETHRA ALNAFOLIA.—A low-growing shrub. Very hardy, leaves light green, flowers pure white, in spikes three to six inches long, a nice plant for grouping in beds; very fragrant, perfuming the air for a long distance; blooms freely from July 1st to September; will thrive almost *any place* and without care. Plants 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

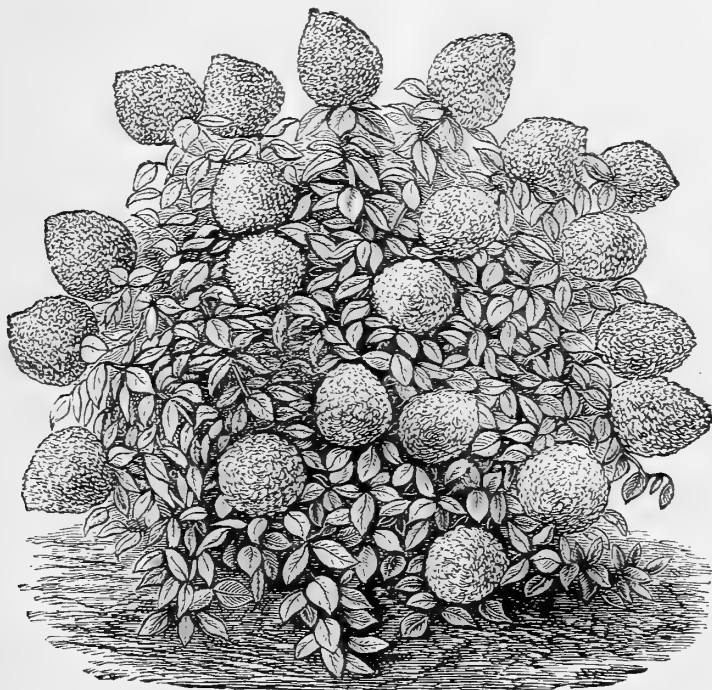
EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA.—This is a hardy, flowering shrub, a native of the mountainous districts of Northern China and Japan. It was introduced into this country several years ago, and has always been much admired and highly valued wherever known; but owing to the difficulty of propagating it it has not been generally disseminated, and is yet but seldom seen beyond the limits of the larger nurseries or in the collections of amateurs. It is strange that such an admirable shrub as this should have remained so great a stranger among us for so many years.

This plant is extremely hardy, enduring 20 to 30 degrees below zero without injury, very vigorous and symmetrical in growth, forming a neat, compact bush 8 to 10 feet high, endures shearing well; is of easy culture in almost any good soil; a profuse bloomer in spring, with lilacs, etc.; flowers borne in slender racemes on light, wiry branches that bend beneath their load of bloom very gracefully; flowers pure white, one and a half inches in diameter; buds of pearly whiteness and very beautiful. This is certainly another valuable and attractive addition to our long list of floral beauties that we have received from the empire of Japan, and will certainly become very popular as soon as generally known. Small plants 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 2 to 2½ feet \$1 each.

FILBERT (Purple-Leaved).—A shrub of spreading, bushy habit, with showy deep purple foliage through the entire summer. This is one of the most constant of all purple-leaved shrubs. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

HYDRANGEA GRANDIFLORA.

A very striking and elegant hardy flowering shrub, suitable for lawns, introduced from Japan. The flowers are pure white, afterwards changing to pink, and



are borne in immense pyramidal trusses more than a foot long and nearly as much in diameter. It blooms in midsummer and remains in bloom two or three months; creates great sensation wherever seen. The plant is of bushy and compact growth, attains a height of 4 to 6 feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country; needs no protection of any kind. The bush should be cut back every spring, at least one-half of last season's growth, dug around and well manured. The flowers are borne on the new or young wood, and are largest and finest when the plant is making a strong, vigorous growth.

SYRINGA JAPONICA.—A new flowering shrub or tree much resembling the lilac, and classed as a species of lilac; is said to be the chief of all lilacs, and destined to be largely planted as soon as known; foliage a glossy green; is of upright and vigorous growth, does not sucker at root, bears its flowers in enormous spikes of snowy whiteness (slightly fragrant), often two feet in length, and stand out straight in the air, making it a tree or shrub to be noticed and admired by all; said to be perfectly hardy, and to grow with great rapidity; blooms freely in July, and remains a long time in bloom, thus becoming a valuable addition to our late-blooming plants which all lovers of flowers will appreciate. Small plants only for sale; \$1.00 each.

JAPANESE SNOW-BALL (Verbenum Plicatum).—Another new, valuable shrub from Japan, resembling our common snow-ball, only foliage is a much richer green, and the balls of white flowers are larger and more compact and hang longer on bush. A very valuable shrub—rather hard of propagation. Price 50 cents each.

WHITE FRINGE.—A shrub or small tree that grows to the height of eight to twelve feet, with a regular round head and large glossy leaves like some of the Magnolias, sometimes a foot long and half as broad. The flowers are white and delicate, in graceful drooping racemes, having a peculiar fringe-like appearance, very fragrant, in bloom in early spring. The plant is far more rare in cultivation than it should be, as it is perfectly hardy, healthy, and attractive in appearance at all seasons. Wherever this plant is grown it is a favorite, and should not be left out of any collection. Price 40 cents each; select large plants 75 cents to \$1.00 each.

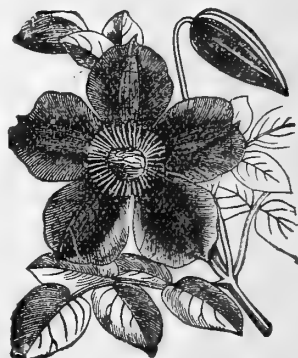
WEIGELA ROSEA.—A well-known flowering shrub from China, of erect, compact growth, with an abundance of fine rose-colored tubular flowers in early summer. One of the best and most popular Weigelas, and a general favorite among flowering shrubs. Price 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; select large plants 25 to 50 cents each.

WEIGELA FLORABUNDA.—A rare variety, with pretty light green foliage and "dark crimson flowers, with the white stamens projecting from the flowers, reminding one of Fuchsia flowers. It blooms in spring with other Weigelas, but if the plants are cut back well after young growth has been made the plants will bloom profusely in the fall." The general habit of the plant is distinct from other Weigelas, making this a very valuable variety. Well-rooted plants 35 cents each; large transplanted plants 75 cents each.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

CLEMATIS JACKMANII.—This is deservedly one of the most popular climbing plants, and one of the most popular of the Clematis family. Flowers large, bright purple; strong grower and free bloomer.

CLEMATIS LANUGINOSA CANDIDA.—This is a grand variety, a very strong grower and *perpetual* bloomer. It commences to bloom in June; its first bloom is immense, after which it blooms at intervals during the whole season. The flowers are very large, seven to eight inches across, composed of six to eight sepals, showing an inclination to the semi-double form, opening a delicately-tinted grayish-white, becoming white after the flowers are fully expanded. It is the best perpetual White Clematis in cultivation. Price, 50 cents each; two year plants, 75 cents each.



CLEMATIS JACKMANII.

CLEMATIS STAR OF INDIA.—Reddish plum color, each petal striped with a red bar down the center. A most beautiful variety, blooming from July to October. Price, one year plants, 50 cents each; two year plants, 75 cents each.

CLEMATIS VIRGINIANA.—(Virgin's Bower).—This fine native climber is rare in cultivation. It quickly covers screen or trellis, has abundant dark green foliage, a profusion of clusters of white flowers in late summer, when flowers are scarce, and these are succeeded by large, woolly tufts, that are very conspicuous. Price, 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

HONEYSUCKLE HALLIANA.—A fine, vigorous growing evergreen vine, producing flowers from June till frost. The flowers open pure white, but after a few days change to a light yellow. They are very fragrant, and are produced freely. This is considered one of the best Honeysuckles. Price, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

HONEYSUCKLE CHINESE EVERGREEN.—A hardy, vigorous grower; blooms nearly all the season; deliciously fragrant; flowers buff, yellow, and white. On account of its evergreen habit, this is one of the most desirable for trellis or veranda. Price, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

WISHTARIA.—One of the most showy of hardy climbers, often making a growth of twenty feet in a season, and producing in early summer pendulous racemes of bluish lilac flowers. It also blooms in autumn. It forms one of the most attractive decorations for porch or balcony, trellis, or arbor. So graceful in habit, luxuriant in growth, profuse in blooming, that it can not be surpassed where an elegant, hardy climbing shrub is desired. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

GRASSES AND OTHER HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

EULALIA ZEBRINA.—This is a hardy ornamental grass from Japan, with long, narrow blades 3 to 5 feet in height, dotted with spots of white. Late in the autumn a stem shoots above the foliage bearing a feathery-like plume, making a very striking and handsome plant.

EULALIA JAPONICA VARIEGATA.—This is of the same family of plants as the above, differing only in being a stronger grower and having narrow stripes of white running lengthwise of the leaf. This is a very handsome and desirable ornamental plant.



EULALIA ZEBRINA.

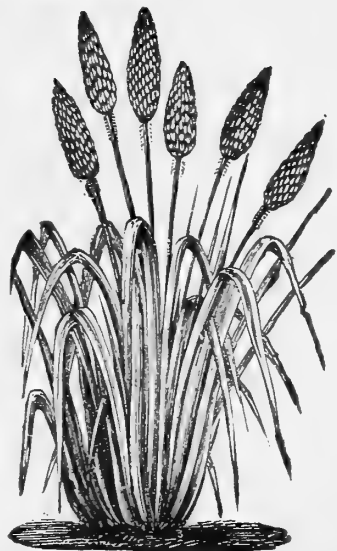
ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ.—This is a hardy vigorous, ornamental grass, resembling somewhat the Pampas grass. It has a tall flower stalk, bearing a handsome plume.



ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ.

TRITOMA UVARIA (or Blazing Torch).—A splendid half-hardy summer and autumn flowering plant, producing magnificent spikes of rich orange red flowers. They may be left in the ground during winter with good protection, or can be taken up in the fall and potted and kept from frost. 25 cents.

YUCCA (Filamentosa: Adam's Needle).—A tropical-looking plant, with long, narrow leaves that remain green the entire year. It throws up a strong flower stem in summer, three to four feet high, bearing large spikes of creamy white bell-shaped flowers; perfectly hardy. 25 cents.



TRITOMA UVARIA.

PÆONIAS—These are showy, beautiful, and easily cultivated plants, very hardy, and commend themselves to every one who has a garden. We have the pure white, pink and scarlet, at 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS (African Hyacinth).—This beautiful summer-blooming plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, the home of so many of our finest bulbs. It was introduced into European gardens about sixteen years ago, and became generally known in this country during the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

The plant is said to be perfectly hardy, having remained out uninjured the past severe winters. Leaves are deep green, rather fleshy, one and a half to two feet long and two to three inches wide. The flowers are white, in handsome pendulous bells arranged on pyramidal spikes, often reaching the height of four or five feet. A strong bulb will give two or three flower spikes, and these produce from thirty to ninety flowers each. Commence blooming in July and continues daily until end of September. It thrives under any ordinary culture, whether separately, in clumps, or grouped with other flowers. The spikes when cut and placed in water continue to bloom a long time. The bulb may be planted any time from early spring till midsummer. Price, strong bulbs 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.



YUCCA.

DOUBLE TIGER LILY.—(See cut.)—This extraordinary Lily is a native of Japan, and is one of the most showy Lilies in cultivation. The plant attains a height of from four to five feet, and produces abundantly large double flowers of a bright orange red color, spotted black. Each flower has from twenty to thirty petals. They remain a long time in bloom. Perfectly hardy. Price, 15c. each \$1.50 per doz.



DOUBLE TIGER LILY.

LILIUM AURATUM (Golden Banded Lily).—This superb Lily has flowers from ten to twelve inches across, composed of six delicate, white, ivory-like petals, each being thickly studded with rich chocolate-crimson spots, and having a bright golden band through the center of each petal, with an exquisite vanilla-like perfume. Upwards of twelve flowers have been produced on a single stem. It is perfectly hardy in dry soils; also admirably adapted for pot culture. Strong bulbs, 30c. each; \$3.00 per doz.

L. HARRISII.—This is one of the most popular of all Lilies, either for pot culture in the conservatory, or for permanent planting on the lawn or in the cemetery. The bulb is perfectly hardy, and blooms with more certainty than almost any other sort. This is the best of all Lilies for blooming in pots. The flowers are trumpet-shaped, from five to seven inches long, and four to six inches across. In color it is pure white, and delightfully fragrant. Price of good blooming bulbs, 35c. each; \$3.50 per doz.

LILIUM SPECIOSUM.—Embraces a section of Japanese Lilies that, as a class, are not excelled by any others. They were introduced nearly thirty years ago, and have always given nearer universal satisfaction in all parts of America than probably any other collection. The varieties offered are distinct, graceful, beautiful and free bloomers. They always grow and flower freely, and require no special treatment, only that, in common

with all Lilies, they object to much manure, unless the soil is very sandy. They are all hardy. Of these Lilies we have five or six varieties, embracing the best in cultivation, and of the best colors, being very showy and attractive and can only be appreciated when seen. Good strong bulbs named varieties 25c. each.

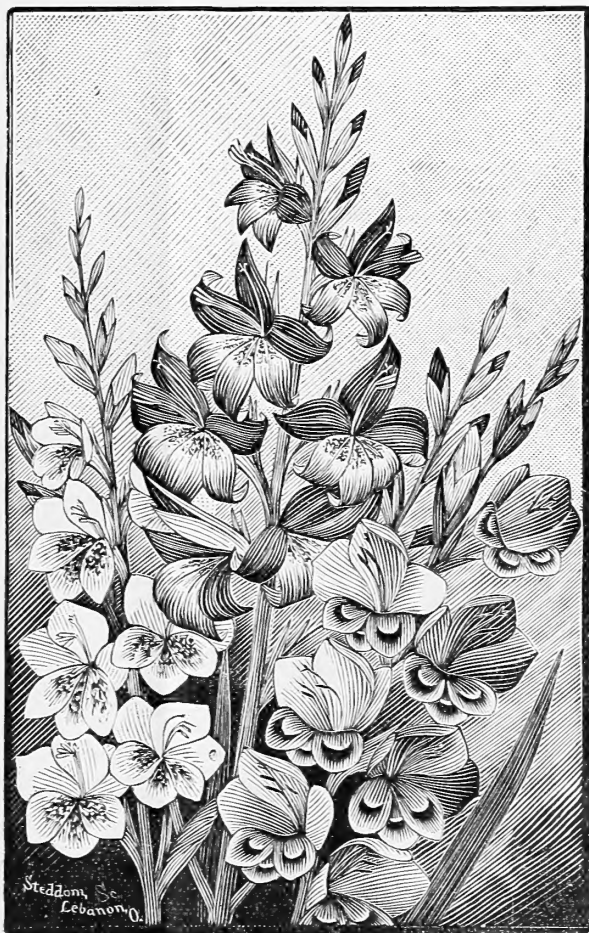
HARDY GLADIOLUS.—These are said to be hardy in this climate and form a distinct and desirable addition to the varieties of Gladiolus usually grown. We have a very desirable collection of eight or more named varieties of these ranging in color and shades from pure *white* to bright red. Good strong bulbs, 10c. each; six kinds, two bulbs of each by mail, \$1 00.

SANDERSONI.—A recently-introduced species; very showy and brilliant in cultivation. Flowers large, bright red striped and spotted white; petals very soft, glistening and sparkling like crystals. One of the most showy or brilliant, and considering its vigor and hardness, it is one of the most valuable. Price strong bulbs, 50c. each.

PURPUREA AURATUS—GANDAVENSIS SECTION.

This brilliant and remarkable class of Gladioli was originated and introduced by Mr. Victor Lemoine, of France, and for convenience and expressiveness are styled **LEMOINE'S HYBRIDS.** "For vivid and rich orchid-like coloring they have no equal. Emblazoned with the most intense, burning and inexpressibly rich shades, they are truly wonderful. In the blotch, which is a remarkable and typical feature, the coloring reaches a climax."

Mr. Teas says: It was my good fortune to visit the floral establishment of Mr. Lemoine, at Nancy, France, on August 9th last, when the Gladiolus were making their best show of bloom. The display was a most magnificent one. Here blooming in all their matchless splendor were the named hybrids, about seventy-five in number, that have already made Mr. Lemoine famous throughout the world as an originator of improved varieties of beautiful flowers; but extended blocks, embracing many thousands of seedlings, were now blooming for the first time. Some of these showed points of excellence never before attained, while many others indicated no merit and were being dug up destroyed.



HARDY GLADIOLUS.

(The central spike in the engraving represents **SANDERSONI**, the right-hand spray represents **LEMOINEI**, and the left-hand **MARIE LEMOINEI**.)

The following list embraces the best of Lemoine's Hybrid Gladiolus that are already in commerce :

ADMIRAL PIERRE.—Large flowers, round, well-expanded, deeply carmine lake color, the lower divisions blotched with purple maroon, bordered with sulphur. 50c. each.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.—Flowers medium size; salmon orange color, lower divisions splashed deep purple, specked and sanded golden at the extremity of largest spots. Dwarfish plant. 50c. each.

CHARLES MARTEL.—One of the largest flowers; pale rose, tinted lilac, lower divisions marked by long black stripes, surrounded by yellow border. 50c. each.

CLEOPATRA.—Medium flowers; deep salmon, three lower divisions largely spotted red and purple, surrounded by pale yellow border. 50c. each.

EMILE LEMOINE.—Large, open flowers; brilliant vermilion, covered over with points of gold, maroon spots bordered with large yellow disc. The handsomest and richest color of any. \$1.00 each.

ENFANT DE NANCY.—Flowers medium size; purplish red; lower petals deep crimson; color and blotching entirely unknown heretofore in Gladioli. 50c. each.

FROEBEL.—Flesh colored, streaked with pink, carmine blotch, bordered with yellow. Price 35c each.

INCENDIE.—Large flowers; brilliant vermilion, bright rose throat. Two lower divisions entirely scarlet purple. 50c. each.

JOHN THORPE.—A very fine plant, beautiful brilliant red, blotched with flame, bordered with sulphur; center of petals lined with yellow. 30 cents each.

LAFAYETTE.—Flowers very large, yellowish salmon, very large crimson blotches on the lower petals. 50 cents each.

LA FRANCE.—Flowers medium, well expanded, color salmon chamoise; the two side petals velvety purple, bordered with golden yellow at the ends. 75 cents each.

LEMOINEI.—Fine flowers, closely set on the spike, which is about one foot long, the upper petals of a creamy-white color, tinted with soft rose; lower ones deeply blotched with purplish crimson, bordered with bright yellow, and salmon-tinted edge. 25 cents each.

MARIA LEMOINE.—Long spike of well-expanded flowers, upper divisions of a rich cream color, flushed with salmon lilac, the lower petals blotched with deep crimson, bordered with bright yellow, and feathered with dark violet. 20 cents each.

STANLEY.—A deep lake red, the lower petals spotted crimson, and marbled with deep yellow. 50 cents each.

VICTOR HUGO.—Flowers very large, delicate aurora tints; the three lower divisions spotted dark purple on lighter ground. 50 cents each.

W. E. GUMBLETON.—Flowers very large, well expanded, a rosy purple, striped with rich carmine, with velvet spots on yellow ground. 50 cents each.

SPECIAL OFFER.—For \$6 we will mail one good bulb of each of the above sixteen sorts of Lemoine's new Hybrid Gladiolus.

TENDER BULBS, ETC.

DOUBLE ITALIAN TUBEROSE.—Has beautiful, creamy-white, wax-like double flowers, remarkably sweet-scented, growing on tall stems, in clusters of from one to two dozen flowers. The flowers are very firm and last a long time, and are indispensable for bouquets, baskets and floral designs. Price, 10 cents each, 75 cents per dozen, \$4 per 100.

DOUBLE PEARL TUBEROSE.—Is valued over the common variety on account of its flowers being much larger than the Italian, imbricated like a rose, and also for its more dwarf habit, usually growing only one and a half to two feet high, and for its earlier blooming. Price, 10 cents each, 75 cents per dozen, \$4 per 100.

SINGLE ORANGE FLOWERED TUBEROSE.—This is more hardy than the "Double," or "Pearl," and much more certain to flower, being almost as sure to bloom as a Gladiolus

bulb. Sound bulbs are certain to produce an abundance of bloom. They commence flowering fully two weeks earlier, thereby escaping the early frosts so disastrous to the other varieties. It is of purest creamy white, and very sweet, rivaling the orange blossom. It is much preferable to either of the double ones to force for winter bloom, being more certain of a crop, and much more desirable for bouquet making. Price, 10 cents each, 75 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100.

CANNA BRILLIANTISSIMA.—New; said to be the best of all dark-leaved Cannas. Dark crimson flowers; plant a vigorous grower. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

C. GRANDIFLORA.—New; flower large, standing erect instead of drooping; flowers orange color; foliage narrow, beautiful blue green. 25 cents each.

C. EHEMANNI.—One of the most showy of all cannas; size and shape of its large green leaves resembling a dwarf Banana; flower *very large* and brilliant—twice the size of the old sorts; flowers rich bright carmine; a very strong grower. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

C. ORNAMENT DES GRANDE RONDE.—Has the majestic foliage of Ehemanni, with almost the brilliant coloring of Brilliantissima. A most stately and showy plant in leaf, habit, color, and brilliancy of bloom. Price 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

In our general collection we have the best of the old varieties of different shades of color and variegation of flowers and foliage, and are very desirable. Good bulbs 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen. All named varieties and labeled. In all dozen lots good selections of colors will be given.

GLADIOLUS.—By planting a part of the bulbs early in April, part early in May, and part in June, you can have a succession of these beautiful flowers from July to last of September. The bulbs should be dug before freezing, and put in a dry place secure from frost to remain till spring. In this general collection we have a number of the best named varieties, including the best colors and shades as well as strongest growers, but have not room here to describe them. Good bulbs, by mail, 15 cents each; \$1.25 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100. In all orders for twelve or more we will give a complete selection of the best and most showy sorts.

PLANTS BY MAIL.

(Packed to go thousands of miles without injury.)

Such plants as Berries, Grapes, one year Apple (Pear, Plum, Cherry and Peach in bud), Roses, Vines, Bulbs and small Shrubs can be sent safely and in good condition to any part of the United States by mail, and will be prepaid on berries at prices per dozen; other stock at prices per single plant. Add 25c. extra for each 100 strawberries when ordered by mail.

Always write the letter and order on separate sheets of paper, and give name, postoffice, nearest express and freight office, and the route by which you want goods shipped, in *plain writing*, so there need be no mistake.

We have a fine lot of light, smooth, nice trees, very fine and desirable for *distant shipments*, and are offered much cheaper than the heavier trees. *Orders must amount to one dollar to receive attention.*

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

	Ft. apart.		Ft. apart.
Apples, Standard	20 to 30	Quinces	10 to 12
Apples, Dwarf	8 " 10	Grapes, on Trellis	6 " 8
Pears, Standard	18 " 20	Currants and Gooseberries	4 " —
Pears, Dwarf	8 " 10	Blackberries	6 " 8
Cherries, Standard, strong growing sorts	15 " 20	Raspberries	4 " 6
Cherries, Morrell and Dwarfs	10 " 12	Strawberries	1 " 3
Plums, Peaches, Nectarines and Apricots	16 " 18		

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE.

Feet.	No. Trees.	Feet.	No. Trees.	Feet.	No. Trees.
1 by 1	43,560	9 by 9	537	17 by 17	150
2 " 2	10,890	10 " 10	435	18 " 18	134
3 " 3	4,840	11 " 11	360	19 " 18	120
4 " 4	2,722	12 " 12	302	20 " 20	108
5 " 5	1,742	13 " 13	257	25 " 25	69
6 " 6	1,200	14 " 14	222	30 " 30	48
7 " 7	888	15 " 15	193		
8 " 8	680	16 " 16	170		

HINTS ON CARE AND CULTURE OF TREES AND PLANTS.

MANAGEMENT OF TREES.—On arrival, take the trees from the package and place in a trench in a slanting position, sufficiently deep to cover the roots. Should they arrive in freezing weather, place in a cool cellar, or bury in the package out of doors, that they may thaw out slowly. If, from long delay in transportation, any of the trees should be found dry or shrivelled, bury root and branch in moist soil and let remain for ten days, or until they "plump." Never unpack in freezing weather. In digging the holes, place the top soil on one side of the hole and the subsoil on the opposite. The holes should be broader than the roots extend, but not much deeper. In planting, commence by filling in with the top soil finely pulverized, at the same time observing that every root is placed in its proper position and in contact with the soil, by all means guarding against the roots being matted together. The hole may now be filled and trodden firmly. *Never plant a tree deeper than it stood in the nursery, except dwarfs.* Mulch the trees carefully after planting, by placing manure or other mulching material (manure is best), covering a space somewhat larger than the spread of the roots, to a depth of 4 to 6 inches, keeping it 6 inches from the body of the tree, *but put no manure in the hole with the roots.* Before planting cut off all bruised or broken roots smoothly, and trim the branches to at least one-half the previous year's growth, removing all superfluous ones entirely—ever keeping in mind the desirability of an open, symmetrical tree in years to come, and prune accordingly. Peach trees should have all their limbs cut back to two or three inches of the main stem—small trees to a whip—cutting out the top before planting. Never prune with dull tools.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.—When the plants arrive, should the ground not be ready or the weather unfavorable, take them from the packages, loosen the bunches, dip the roots in water, and put them in a cool place away from the sun, wind and frost. Moist but well drained land is the best for the strawberry. Avoid the shade of trees. The soil should be thoroughly and deeply pulverized, and fertilizers used freely. In setting *do not plant deep*, but press the earth very firmly about the plants. Shade valuable plants with coarse litter or berry baskets or boxes for a few days after planting. Plant early in spring and cultivate well through the summer the first year, and after that cultivate well after done fruiting, to insure a crop the next year.

RASPBERRY AND BLACKBERRY CULTURE.—When plants arrive, plant at once, or "heel them in." Prepare the soil as recommended for strawberries. In field culture plant in rows 6 feet apart and the plants 3 feet apart in the rows. In garden culture plant 5 by 3 feet. In planting, expose the roots to frost, wind and sun as little as possible, and press the earth about the plants very firmly with the feet, and do not plant deep. So soon as planted, cut back the canes to within a few inches of the ground, and fall-set plants should have a small mound of earth made over each plant to protect them from sudden freezing and thawing. Keep the soil loose and free of weeds throughout the season, treating all suckers as weeds, except three to five to a hill, if kept in hills, or a single row, if kept in rows, for fruiting. It is best to plant something of an assortment, as there is a difference in flavor and times of ripening.

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRY CULTURE.—On receipt of plants, treat them as recommended for raspberries. They prefer a moist, cool situation. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and the plants 3 feet apart in the rows. Keep the ground mellow and free from grass and weeds. A thorough mulching is absolutely necessary for large returns. As soon as the leaves turn yellow and commence to fall on currants, with a pruning-knife remove all the old wood and cut back the young shoots one-third their length, cutting to the ground enough of these to admit light and air into the bush freely. Should the currant worm appear, dust the bushes with powdered white hellebore (to be had at any drug store) while the dew is on. It will also exterminate them to dissolve an ounce of hellebore in a pail of water and apply with a syringe—the best way to use it.

GRAPE CULTURE.—But little room is left now for hints on grape culture. For complete instructions we refer you to some of the excellent works on culture of hardy grapes. Dig holes 12 inches deep and large enough to accommodate the vines; fill in with the top soil, adding a few bones with the soil; plant a little deeper than they grew in nursery and cut back to two or three eyes of the last season's growth. When planted set a stake, and to this keep the vine tied as it grows. Keep the old wood trimmed off, growing fruit on new canes, and do not allow vines to grow so thick as to exclude the sun from the fruit. Lay the vines down in winter. On the walls of buildings is an excellent place to train grape vines.

CULTURE OF ORNAMENTALS.—Our ornamentals are almost all perfectly hardy and easy to transplant, and succeed best in a good garden soil and with good garden cultivation, requiring no extra pains or skill, and the hints given on fruit culture apply to them also.